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NATURAL HISTORY,

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR,

BY THE

COUNT DE BUFFON,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

ILLUSTRATED

WITH ABOVE 300 COPPER-PLATES,

AND OCCASIONAL

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

BY WILLIAM SMELLIE,

MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN AND ROYAL SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

OF MULES.

[*From the ſupplementary Volume.*]

WE ſhall retain the name of *Mule* to the animal produced by the jack-aſs and mare; and to that procreated between the horſe and ſhe-aſs, we ſhall give the denomination of *bardeau*. The differences which ſubſiſt between theſe two mongrel animals have never hitherto been marked by any author. Theſe differences, however, afford the moſt certain criterion for diſtinguiſhing the relative influence of males and females in the product of generation. A compariſon of theſe two mules, and other mongrels proceeding from a mixture of different ſpecies, will give us more preciſe ideas concerning this relative influence, than could be obtained by ſimply comparing two individuals of the ſame ſpecies.

The bardeau is much ſmaller than the mule, and ſeems to preſerve the dimenſions of its mother, the ſhe-aſs; and the mule retains the dimenſions of the mare. Hence, in mixed ſpecies, the ſize of the body appears to depend more upon the mother than the father. Now, theſe two animals differ in figure. The neck of the bardeau is thinner, the back ſharper, and the crupper more pointed; while the fore-head of the mule is better ſhaped, the neck more beautiful, the ſides rounder, and the crupper more plump. Hence both of theſe animals retain more of the mother than of the father, not only in magnitude, but in figure of body. This remark, however, does not apply to the head, limbs, and tail. The head of the bardeau is longer, and not ſo thick in proportion as that of the aſs; and the head of the mule is ſhorter and thicker than that of the horſe. Hence, in the figure and dimenſions of the head, they have a greater reſemblance to the father than to the mother. The tail of the bardeau is garniſhed with hair nearly in the ſame manner as that of the horſe; and the tail of the mule is almoſt naked, like that of the aſs. In this extreme part of the body, therefore, the ſimilarity to the father predominates. The ears of the mule are longer than thoſe of the horſe; and the ears of the bardeau are ſhorter than thoſe of the aſs. The limbs of the mule are hard and limber, like thoſe of the horſe; and the limbs of the bardeau are more

more fleſhy. Hence theſe two animals, in the form of the head, limbs, and other extremities of the body, have a greater reſemblance to the father than to the mother.

In the years 1751 and 1752, I made two he-goats copulate with ſeveral ewes, and I obtained nine mules, ſeven males and two females. Struck with this difference between the number of males and females, I endeavoured to diſcover whether the number of male mules, produced by the aſs and mare, predominated in the ſame proportion. The information I received did not aſcertain this point; but I learned that the number of male mules always exceeded that of the females. The Marquis de Spontin-Beaufort made a dog intermix with a ſhe-wolf, and procured four mules, three of which were males *. In fine, having made inquiries concerning mules which were more eaſily obtained, I learned, that the number of males greatly exceeded that of the females. In the article, *Canary-birds* †, I remarked, that of nine young produced between a goldfinch and a Canary-bird, there were only three females. Theſe are the only certain facts I could collect on this ſubject ‡, which merits

 more

* Letter from the Marquis de Spontin-Beaufort to M. de Buffon, dated Namur, July 14. 1773, and atteſted by two letters from M. Surirey de Boiſſy, likewiſe dated Namur, June 9. and July 19. 1773.

† See tom. 4. de l'Hiſt. Nat. des Oiſeaux.

‡ What is related by different authors, concerning the jumars,

more attention than it has yet received; for the myſteries of generation by the concourſe of different ſpecies, and the aſcertaining of the proportional effective powers of males and females in every kind of reproduction, can alone be developed by an aſſemblage of ſimilar facts.

Of my nine mules produced by the he-goat and the ewes, the firſt was brought forth on the 15th day of April. When examined three days after

mars, appears to be very ſuſpicious. The Sieur Léger, in his hiſtory of the Voudois, tells us, 'That, in the valleys of 'Piedmont, there are mongrel animals, called *jumars*; that, 'when engendered by a bull and a mare, they are denomina-'ted *baſ* or *buf*, and, when produced by a bull and ſhe-aſs, 'they receive the appellation of *bif*; that theſe jumars have 'no horns, and are of the ſize of mules; that they are very 'ſwift; that he mounted one of them on the 30th day of 'September, and performed, in a ſingle day, a journey of 'eighteen leagues, or fifty-four Italian miles; and that they 'were ſurer and more eaſy than a horſe.'

From an aſſertion of this kind, we would be led to believe, that theſe jumars, produced by the bull and the mare and ſhe-aſs, either exiſt, or did formerly exiſt; yet I have never been able to diſcover any confirmation of theſe facts.

Dr Shaw, in his hiſtory of Algiers, p. 166. ſays, 'To the 'mule we may join the *Kumrah*, as the Algerines call a little 'ſerviceable beaſt of burden, begot betwixt an aſs and a cow. 'That which I ſaw at Algiers (where it was not looked upon 'as a rarity), was ſingle hooſed, like the aſs, but diſtinguiſh-'ed from it, in having a ſleeker ſkin, with the tail and the 'head (though without horns) in faſhion of the dam's.' Dr Shaw is an author who deſerves credit. However, having conſulted ſeveral perſons who had been in Barbary, and particularly the Chevalier James Bruce, they all aſſured me, that they had no knowledge concerning theſe animals engendered by an aſs and a cow.

after birth, and compared with lambs of the ſame age, it differed from them in the following particulars: The ears, upper part of the head, as well as the diſtance between the eyes, were larger. It had beſides a band of whitiſh gray hair from the nap of the neck to the extremity of the tail. The four legs, the ſuperior part of the neck, the breaſt, and belly, were covered with the ſame white, coarſe hair. There was a ſmall quantity of wool upon the flanks only; and even this ſhort, curled wool, was mixed with a great deal of hair. The legs of this mule were alſo an inch and a half longer than thoſe of a lamb of the ſame age. When examined, eighteen days after birth, the white hairs were partly fallen off, and replaced by brown hairs, ſimilar in colour to thoſe in the he-goat, and nearly as coarſe. The limbs continued to be more than an inch and a half longer than thoſe of the lamb; and, on account of this length of limbs, it did not walk ſo well as the lamb. This lamb was killed by an accident; and I took no farther notice of the mule till four months afterward, when I compared it with a ſheep of the ſame age. In the mule, from the ſpace between the eyes to the extremity of the muzzle, the diſtance was at leaſt an inch ſhorter than in the ſheep; and the head of the mule was more than half an inch broader, at the broadeſt part. Hence the head of this mule was thicker and ſhorter than that of a ſheep of equal age. The curva-

ture of the upper jaw, taken from the corner of the mouth, was near half an inch longer in the mule than in the ſheep. The head of the mule was not covered with wool, but with long, buſhy hair. The tail was two inches ſhorter than that of the ſheep.

In the beginning of the year 1752, I obtained, from the union of a he-goat with ewes, eight other mules, ſix of which were males, and two females. Two of them died before I could examine them; but they ſeemed to reſemble thoſe who ſurvived. Two of them, a male and a female, had four teats, two on each ſide, like thoſe of the goats. In general, theſe mules had long hair on the belly, and particularly about the penis, as in the he-goat, and alſo on the feet, and particularly thoſe behind. Moſt of them had the chanfrin leſs arched than is common to lambs, the diſtance between the hoofs larger, and the tail ſhorter.

Under the article *Dog*, I related ſome experiments made with a view to procure an intermixture between a dog and a wolf, where all the precautions employed for that purpoſe were abortive *. The concluſion drawn from theſe experiments was in the following words: 'I pre-
'tend not abſolutely to affirm, that the wolf,
'in no age or country, never intermixed with
'dogs. The contrary is aſſerted poſitively by
'the ancients. Ariſtotle remarks, that, though
'animals

* See vol. IV. p. 24.

'animals of different ſpecies ſeldom intermix; 'yet it certainly happens among dogs, foxes, 'and wolves.' I have ſince learned the propriety of being thus cautious in my concluſions; for M. le Marquis de Spontin-Beaufort has ſucceeded in the junction of a dog and a wolf. I was informed of this fact by M. Surirey de Boiſſy, in a letter which he wrote me in the following terms:

'*Namur*, *June* 9. 1773. The Marquis de 'Spontin has in this place reared a very young 'ſhe-wolf, to whom he gave, as a companion, a 'dog of nearly the ſame age. They were left 'at full liberty, and came into the apartments, 'the kitchen, the ſtable, &c. They live in the 'moſt intimate friendſhip, and are extremely 'careſſing, lying under the table, and upon the 'feet of the perſons who ſit around.

'The dog is a kind of mongrel maſtiff, and 'full of vigour. During the firſt ſix months, 'the wolf was fed with milk, and afterward 'with raw fleſh, which it preferred to what was 'roaſted. When ſhe eat, no perſon durſt ap'proach her. At other times, ſhe permitted e'very freedom, except abuſe. She careſſed all 'the dogs which came near her, till ſhe began 'to give a preference to her old companion; af'ter which, ſhe was enraged at every other. She 'was covered, for the firſt time, on the 25th 'day of March laſt. Her amours continued 'fifteen days, with pretty frequent repetitions; 'and

'and ſhe brought forth her young on the ſixth 'day of June at eight o'clock in the morning. 'Hence the time of her geſtation was ſeventy-'three days. The young were four in number, 'and of a blackiſh colour. Some of them have 'the half of the breaſt, and the pats, white. 'Theſe colours are derived from the dog, which 'is black and white. From the moment of lit-'tering, ſhe growled and attacked all who ap-'proached her. She no longer diſtinguiſhed her 'maſters; and would even have devoured the 'dog, if he had come near her.

'I add, that ſhe has been chained ever ſince 'ſhe made a break at her gallant, who had leap-'ed a neighbouring wall, in order to come at a 'bitch in ſeaſon; that ſhe nearly worried her ri-'val; and that the coachman ſeparated them by 'repeated blows of a large bludgeon, and con-'ducted her to her lodge, where, imprudently 'commencing his chaſtiſement, her fury roſe to 'ſuch a degree, that ſhe bit him twice in the 'thigh, and the wounds confined him ſix weeks 'to his bed.'

In my anſwer to this letter, I thanked M. de Boiſſy, and added ſome remarks, with a view to remove my doubts. M. le Marquis de Spontin having ſeen my anſwer, obligingly wrote me in the following terms:

'*Namur, July* 14. 1773. I read with much 'ſatisfaction the judicious remarks you tranſ-'mitted to M. Surirey de Boiſſy, whom I had

'begged

'begged to communicate to you, during my 'abſence, a fact, which cannot be denied, not-'withſtanding the force of your arguments, and 'the opinion I have always entertained, as well 'as the reſt of the world, of the excellence of 'the many learned productions by which you 'have enlightened the republic of letters. But, 'whether it was an effect of chance, or one 'of thoſe ſports of Nature, who, as you re-'mark, ſometimes departs from her eſtabliſhed 'laws, the fact is inconteſtible; and you will 'be convinced of its truth, if you give credit 'to what I have the honour of writing you, 'which can be atteſted by two hundred perſons 'at leaſt, who were witneſſes to it as well as 'myſelf. This ſhe-wolf was only three days 'old when I purchaſed it from a peaſant, who 'had carried it off, after killing the mother. I 'fed it with milk till it was able to eat fleſh. 'I recommended to thoſe who had the care of 'it, to careſs, and handle it often, with a view 'to render it as tame as poſſible. At laſt, it be-'came ſo familiar that I have taken it to hunt 'in the woods at the diſtance of a league from 'my houſe, without any danger of loſing it. 'Sometimes, when I was unable to call it back, 'it returned of its own accord in the night. I 'was always more certain of keeping it at home 'when I had a dog; for it was fond of dogs; 'and thoſe who had overcome their natural re-'pugnance, ſported with it, as if they had been

'animals

'animals of the ſame ſpecies. During all this 'time, it attacked only cats and poultry, whom 'it ſtrangled, without diſcovering any inclina- 'tion to eat them. As ſoon as ſhe attained the 'age of twelve months, her ferocity increaſed, 'and I began to perceive that ſhe had a ſtrong 'deſire to attack ſheep and bitches. I then 'chained her; becauſe ſhe frequently ſprung up- 'on her maſter, when he attempted to reſtrain 'her. She was at leaſt one year old when I in- 'troduced her to the acquaintance of the dog 'which covered her. She has been kept in my 'garden, which is ſituated in the centre of the 'town, ſince the end of November laſt; and, 'therefore, no male wolf can be ſuppoſed to have 'had any communication with her. As ſoon 'as ſhe came in ſeaſon, ſhe diſcovered ſuch an 'affection for the dog, and the dog for her, 'that each of them howled frightfully when 'they were not together. She was firſt cover- 'ed on the 28th day of March, and twice each 'day during the two following weeks. They 'continued attached to each other more than a 'quarter of an hour at every embrace, during 'which time the wolf complained, and ſeemed 'to ſuffer pain; but the dog was perfectly at his 'eaſe. Three weeks after, her pregnancy was 'perceptible. On the 6th day of June, ſhe 'brought forth four young, whom ſhe ſtill 'ſuckles, though they are five weeks old, and 'have pretty long ſharp teeth. They have a

'perfect

'perfect reſemblance to puppies, having long 'pendulous ears. One of them is black, with 'a white breaſt, which was the colour of the 'dog. The others will probably be of the colour 'of the mother. The hair of each of them is 'coarſer than that of ordinary dogs. There is but 'one female, with a very ſhort tail, like the dog, 'who had ſcarcely any tail. They promiſe to 'be large, ſtrong, and very ferocious. The mo-'ther is extremely ſolicitous concerning their 'wellfare. . I doubt whether I ſhall keep her any 'longer, having been chagrined by an accident 'that befell my coachman, whom ſhe bit ſo cruel-'ly, that he has been confined to his bed theſe 'ſix weeks paſt. But I will engage, that, if pre-'ſerved, ſhe will again have puppies by the ſame 'dog, who is white, with large black ſpots on 'the back. I hope, Sir, that what I have ſaid 'will anſwer for a reply to your remarks, and 'that you will no longer heſitate concerning the 'truth of this ſingular event.'

My doubts are entirely removed, and I am happy to embrace this opportunity of expreſſing my thanks. The eſtabliſhment of a rare fact in natural hiſtory is a great acquiſition. The means of obtaining ſuch facts are always difficult, and often, as we have ſeen, very dangerous. It was for this laſt reaſon that I ſequeſtered my wolf and dog from all ſociety. I had formerly rear-ed a young wolf, who, till the age of twelve months, did no miſchief, and followed his ma-

ſter

ſter like a dog. But, in the ſecond year, he committed ſo many exceſſes that it was neceſſary to kill him. I learned by experience, that theſe animals, though ſoftened by education, reſume, with age, their natural ferocity. Willing to prevent theſe inconveniences, I kept my ſhe-wolf always confined along with the dog; and I acknowledge that this method of procuring an union between them was ill imagined; for, in this ſtate of ſlavery and diſguſt, the diſpoſitions of the wolf, inſtead of being ſoftened, were ſoured to ſuch a degree, that ſhe was more ferocious than if ſhe had been at full liberty; and the dog, having been early detached from his equals, and from the ſociety of men, had aſſumed a ſavage and cruel character, which the bad humour of the wolf ſerved only to augment; ſo that, during the two laſt years, their antipathy roſe to ſuch a degree, that they deſired nothing ſo much as to devour each other. In the experiment made by the Marquis de Spontin, every circumſtance was reverſed. The dog was in his ordinary condition: He had all the mildneſs and other qualities which this docile animal acquires by his intercourſe with man. The wolf was likewiſe reared in perfect freedom and familiarity along with the dog, which, by being under no reſtraint, had loſt his repugnance to her; and ſhe, by the ſame mild management, became ſuſceptible of attachment to him. She, therefore, received him with cordiality, whenever the

the hour of Nature ſtruck: And, though ſhe ſeemed to complain and to ſuffer, ſhe felt more pleaſure than pain; for ſhe allowed the operation to be repeated every day, during all the time ſhe was in ſeaſon. Beſides, the proper moment for this unnatural union was ſeized. The wolf felt the impreſſion of love for the firſt time. She was only in the ſecond year of her age; and, of courſe, had not entirely reſumed her natural ferocity.

All theſe circumſtances, and perhaps ſome others which were not obſerved, contributed to the ſucceſs of this fertile embrace. From what has been remarked, it would appear, that the moſt certain method of rendering animals unfaithful to their ſpecies, is to place them, like man, in ſociety, and to accuſtom them gradually to individuals which, without ſuch precautions, would not only be indifferent, but hoſtile to each other. However this matter ſtands, the Marquis de Spontin has aſcertained the fact, that the dog can produce with the wolf even in our climates. I could have wiſhed that the ſucceſs of this experiment had induced its author to try the union of a wolf with a bitch, and of foxes with dogs. But if this deſire ſhould be conſidered as exorbitant, he muſt aſcribe it to the inſatiable enthuſiaſm of a naturaliſt *.

But

* A ſimilar fact has been announced by M. Bourgelat, in a letter to me, dated April 15. 1775: 'My Lord Pembroke,' ſays

But to return to our mules. In thoſe I obtained from the he-goat and ewe, the number of males was as ſeven to two; in thoſe from the dog and ſhe-wolf, the males were as three to one; and, in thoſe from the goldfinch and Canary bird, the males were as ſixteen to three. It appears, therefore, to be certain, that the number of males, which is always greater than that of females in pure ſpecies, is ſtill greater in mixed ſpecies. Hence, the male, in general, has a greater influence on the produce of generation than the female, becauſe he tranſmits his ſex to the greateſt number, and becauſe the number of males augments in proportion to the remoteneſs of the ſpecies which intermix. The ſame thing muſt happen in the conjunction of different races: By croſſing the remoteſt of theſe, we ſhall not only procure the moſt beautiful productions, but the greateſt number of males.

I

ſays he, 'informed me, that, within theſe few days, he ſaw a 'large maſtiff copulate with a ſhe-wolf; that the wolf is 'tame; that ſhe is always in her maſter's chamber, and con-'ſequently under his eye; that ſhe never goes out alone; 'and that ſhe follows her maſter with all the fidelity of a 'dog. He adds, that an animal merchant has had, at four 'different times, mules produced by the wolf and dog. He 'alledges, that the wolf is only a wild dog; and in this opi-'nion he is joined by the celebrated anatomiſt Mr Hunter. 'He thinks differently with regard to the fox. He tells me, 'that a bitch, who was a daughter of a wolf, and belonged 'to Lord Clanbrazil, intermixed with a ſetting dog, and 'produced puppies, which, according to his hunter, will be 'excellent pointers.'

I have often endeavoured to inveſtigate the reaſon why any religion, or any government, ſhould prohibit the marriage of brothers and ſiſters. Did men learn, by very ancient experience, that the union of brother and ſiſter was leſs fertile than an intermixture with ſtrangers, or that the former produced fewer males, and feebler and more unhandſome children? It is certain, however, that, from a thouſand experiments, both in men and the other animals, croſſing the breed is the only mode of ennobling and preſerving the perfection of the ſpecies.

To theſe facts and experiments, let us add what the ancients have ſaid upon this ſubject. Ariſtotle tells us, that the mule engenders with the mare, and that the junction produces an animal which the Greeks called *hinnus* or *ginnus*. He likewiſe remarks, that the ſhe-mule eaſily conceives, but ſeldom brings the foetus to perfection *. Of theſe two facts, the ſecond is more rare than the firſt; and both happen only in warm climates. M. de Bory, of the royal academy of Sciences, and formerly governour of the American iſlands, communicated to me a recent fact of this kind, in a letter, dated May 7. 1770, of which the following is an extract.

'You will perhaps recollect, Sir, that M. 'd'Alembert read, laſt year, in the Academy of 'Sciences, a letter, which informed him, that 'a ſhe-mule, in the iſland of St Domingo, 'had

* Ariſt. hiſt. animal. lib. 6. cap. 24.

'had brought forth a foal. I was desired to 'write for proper vouchers of the fact; and I 'have now the honour of sending you the certi- 'ficate which I received. . . . . My correspon- 'dent is worthy of the highest credit. He adds, 'that he has seen mules cover, indiscriminately, 'she-mules and mares, and likewise she-mules 'covered by stallions and he-mules.'

This certificate is judicially attested, and signed by witnesses of unquestionable veracity. The substance of it is, that, on the 14th day of May 1769, M. de Nort, Knight of St Louis, and late Major of the Royal Legion of St Domingo, had a she-mule brought to him, which was said to be sick; that her belly was remarkably large, and a membrane protruded through the vagina. M. de Nort, believing the animal to be inflated, sent for a Negro farrier, who had been accustomed to take care of diseased animals; that this Negro, who arrived in the absence of M. de Nort, had thrown down the mule, in order to give her a draught; that, the moment after the fall, she brought forth a young mule, perfectly formed, and covered with long and very black hair; that the young mule lived an hour; but that, having been both hurt by the fall, the foal died soon after birth, and the mother ten hours after; and, in fine, that the young mule was skinned, and the skin sent, says M. de Nort, to Doctor Matty, who deposited it in the Musaeum of the Royal Society at London.

Other

Other eye-witneſſes, and particularly M. Cazavant, ſurgeon, add, that the young mule ſeemed to have been mature, and well formed; that, from the appearance of its hair, head, and ears, it had a greater reſemblance to the aſs than common mules; that the paps of the mother were ſwelled, and full of milk; that, when the ignorant Negro perceived the feet iſſuing from the vagina, he drew ſo forcibly as to invert the uterus, and lacerate the parts, which occaſioned the death of both mother and foal.

Theſe facts, which appear to be well aſcertained, ſhow, that, in warm climates, the mule is not only capable of conception, but of bringing the foetus to full maturity. From my correſpondents in Spain and Italy, I learn, that ſimilar events have happened in theſe countries: But the facts are not ſo completely authenticated. It ſtill remains to be inquired, whether this St Domingo mule was impregnated by an aſs or a mule. The ſuperior reſemblance of the young mule to the former ſeems to indicate, that ſhe had been covered by an aſs. The ferocious ardour of the aſs renders him very indifferent in the choice of females, and makes him attack, with nearly the ſame avidity, the ſhe-aſs, the mare, and the mule.

We may, therefore, conſider it as an eſtabliſhed fact, that the he-mule can generate, and the ſhe-mule produce. Like other animals, they have a ſeminal liquor, and all the organs neceſ-

fary to generation. But mongrel animals are always leſs fertile, and more tardy than thoſe of a pure ſpecies. Beſides, mules have never produced in cold climates, ſeldom in warm regions, and ſtill more ſeldom in temperate countries *. Hence their barrenneſs, without being abſolute, may

* To the above facts, the tranſlator has to add an inſtance of the prolific powers of a ſhe-mule in the North of Scotland. Having heard that a mule, belonging to Mr David Tullo, farmer in Auchtertyre, in the county of Forfar, had ſome years ago brought forth a foal, he tranſmitted a few queries to be put to Mr Tullo: and requeſted that his anſwers might be legally atteſted before a magiſtrate. This requeſt was chearfully complied with; and the following is an exact copy of the queries, anſwers, and atteſtations.

Interrogatories to be put to Mr Tullo tenant in Auchtertyre, pariſh of Newtyle, and county of Forfar, with his anſwers thereto.

1*mo*, Had you ever a ſhe-mule? At what period? Is it true that the mule had a foal? At what time was ſhe covered; and when did ſhe foal?

Anſwered by Mr Tullo: That he bought a ſhe-mule about twenty years ago: That ſhe was conſtantly in ſeaſon for a horſe: That, about ſome years thereafter, he gave her a horſe; and that ſhe, thereafter, gave him a foal, about the 10th of June. The mule's price was four pounds five ſhillings Sterling.

2*do*, What was the colour of the foal? Was there any thing particular in its figure?

Anſwer: The foal was exactly the colour of its mother, inclined to black, with a very large head, big ears, and ſmall tail; and the declarant thinks, had its head been weighed when foaled, it would have weighed nearly as much as its body.

3*tio*,

may be regarded as positive ; since their productions are so rare, that a few examples only can

3*tio*, How long was the animal allowed to live ?

Answer : The next day after the mule foaled, it was sent, with its mother, to the Loch of Lundie, in order to let the foal die, as the declarant could not want the mule's work, and the mother seemed not fond of the foal : That it was accordingly left, and next day came to Auchtertyre, about two miles distance, over a hill, with the cattle of Auchtertyre, that had been grazing near to that place, and was drowned in a ditch the day following.

4*to*, Was its skin preserved, or the head, or any other bones of the skeleton? Could any part thereof be still found ?

Answered : Neither the skin, nor any part of the skeleton was preserved, nor can now be had ; though the declarant has often regretted the not preserving the foal, as its mother always performed any work that a horse of fifteen pounds value could do.

5*to*, Is the mother still alive ? What is her age ?

Answer : The mother died, about eight years ago, of an epidemic cold that was raging among the horses in this country : The mule had little or no milk after foaling, and the foal got some cow's milk : And this is all that he remembers of the matter.

DAVID TULLO.

Auchtertyre, 4*th Feb.* 1780.

We James Small tenant in Burnmouth, and Robert Ramsay tenant in Newtyle, hereby certify, That we have often seen the mule above described, and we know that she had a foal, as is narrated by David Tullo.

JAMES SMALL.
ROB. RAMSAY.

Ballantyne House, 4*th Feb.* 1780.

The within interrogatories were put to David Tullo tenant in Auchtertyre, anent the mule he had, and the foal she produced,

be collected. But men were wrong in asserting that mules were absolutely barren, and that all animals proceeding from a mixture of different species were, like the mules, incapable of producing. The facts formerly related concerning the produce of a he-goat and a ewe, of a dog and a she-wolf, and of Canary birds and goldfinches, demonstrate, that these mongrels are by no means barren, and that some of them are equally prolific with their parents.

It is an unhappy circumstance, that a small, and often nominal error, extends over every object to which it has any relation, and at last not only becomes an error in fact, but gives rise to a general prejudice, that is more difficult to remove than the particular opinion from which it originated. A single word, a name like that of *mule*, which ought solely to represent the idea of the animal proceeding from the ass and mare, has been improperly applied to the animal produced by the horse and the she-ass, and afterward, with still greater impropriety, to all quadrupeds, and all birds, of mixed species: And, as

duced, to which he gave the answers subjoined to each query, and signed them, as did James Small and Robert Ramsay, attesting the truth thereof, in presence of

GEORGE WATSON, J. P.

The original attestation is in the possession of the Translator; and he lately transmitted notorial or authenticated copies of it to the Count de Buffon, and to Thomas Pennant, Esq; of Downing, in Flintshire.

as this word *mule*, in its original acceptation, included the idea of the barrenneſs common to the animal proceeding from the aſs and mare, this idea of barrenneſs has been conveyed to all beings who have the denomination of *mules*; I ſay to all beings; for, independent of quadrupeds, birds, and fiſhes, mule plants have been fancied, to which, without heſitation, this general ſterility has alſo been aſcribed. None of theſe beings, however, is abſolutely barren. The *mule*, properly ſo called, or the animal produced by the aſs and mare, is not abſolutely barren; but its prolific powers, when compared with thoſe of pure ſpecies, or even with thoſe of other animals of a mixed ſpecies, are much more feeble and uncertain.

All mules, ſays Prejudice, are vitiated animals, incapable of producing: No animal, ſay Reaſon and Experience, though proceeding from two ſpecies, is abſolutely barren. It ought to be remarked, however, that in pure, as well as in mixed ſpecies, the degrees of fertility are very different. In the firſt, ſome, like the fiſhes and inſects, multiply annually, by millions; others, as the birds and ſmall quadrupeds, produce by twenties and dozens; in fine, others, as man, and the larger quadrupeds, produce only one in twelve months. The number produced may be ſaid to be in the inverſe proportion of the magnitude of animals. The horſe and aſs bring forth but one in a year; and, in the ſame pe-

riod, the mouſe and Guiney pig produce thirty or forty. Hence the fecundity of theſe ſmall animals is thirty or forty times greater; and, if a ſcale were formed of the different degrees of fertility, the ſmall animals above enumerated would occupy the higheſt points, while the horſe and aſs would be found nearly in the loweſt; for the elephant alone is leſs fertile.

In mixt ſpecies, there are alſo different degrees of fecundity; for animals proceeding from two ſpecies partake of two natures, and are, in general, leſs fertile; and this want of fertility increaſes in proportion to the infecundity of the parents. Hence, if the horſe and aſs, two animals naturally not very fertile, mix, the original infecundity, inſtead of diminiſhing in the mongrel race, muſt be augmented. The mule will not only be leſs fertile than its parents, but, perhaps, the moſt unfertile of all mongrels, becauſe all the other mules which produce, ſuch as thoſe proceeding from the he-goat and ewe, from the goldfinch and Canary bird, &c. are much more fruitful than thoſe produced by the aſs and horſe. It is to this original and particular cauſe, that the infecundity of the mule and bardeau ſhould be referred. A ſecond cauſe, ſtill more particular, renders the laſt animal leſs prolific than the firſt. The mule proceeding from the aſs and mare retains the ardent temperament of the father, and, of courſe, poſſeſſes a high degree of prolific power; while the bardeau proceeding

ceeding from the horſe and aſs is, like its father, leſs potent, and leſs able to engender. Beſides, the mare, being leſs ardent than the ſhe-aſs, is likewiſe more fertile, ſince ſhe conceives and retains with more certainty. Thus every circumſtance concurs in rendering the mule more prolific than the bardeau; for ardour of temperament in the male, which is ſo neceſſary to ſucceſsful generation and the number produced, is hurtful in the female, and almoſt always prevents conception and retention.

This fact holds generally both in man and the other animals. Cold women, joined to ardent men, produce a number of children. A woman, on the contrary, who feels too acutely the emotions of love, is ſeldom fertile. But, in moſt women who are merely paſſive, the effect is more certain; becauſe the fruit of generation is leſs diſturbed by the convulſions of pleaſure. Theſe are ſo marked, and ſo deſtructive to the conception, in ſome females, ſuch as the ſhe-aſs, that ſhe requires cold water to be thrown on her crupper, and even heavy blows, in order to repreſs them. Without ſuch diſagreeable aids, the ſhe-aſs would ſeldom be impregnated, till age abated the fury of her paſſion. The ſame means are ſometimes employed to make mares conceive.

But, it may be ſaid, that female dogs and cats, which ſeem to be more ardent than the mare and ſhe-aſs, never fail to conceive; and, therefore,

fore, that the fact advanced concerning the infecundity of females whose feelings are exquisite, is too general, and admits of many exceptions. But the example of dogs and cats, instead of being an exception, is rather a confirmation of the general rule; for, in the bitch, however violent the convulsions of the internal organs may be supposed, they have full time to be appeased during the long interval between consummation and the retreat of the male, who cannot detach himself till the turgidity and irritation of the parts subside. The female cat is in a similar situation. Of all females, she appears to be most ardent in her amours; for she calls to the males with lamentable cries, which announce the most pressing necessity. But, as in the dog, from a particular conformation of the male cat, this violent female never misses conception. Her desires, which are excessive, are necessarily tempered with a pain almost equally acute. The glans of the male cat is covered with large sharp prickles. The intromission of it, therefore, must be extremely painful to the female, who announces her sufferings by loud cries. The pain is so great, that she instantly makes every effort to escape, and the male, to retain her, is obliged to seize her by the neck with his teeth, and to compell submission from the very female who had invited his embraces.

In

In domeſtic animals, who are well fed and taken care of, multiplication is greater than in thoſe who continue in a wild ſtate. Of this we have an example in domeſtic dogs and cats, who produce ſeveral times every year; but, when in a natural ſtate, they produce only once in the ſame period. Domeſtic birds furniſh an example ſtill more ſtriking: Can the fecundity of any ſpecies of wild birds be compared to that of a well fed hen, when properly ſerved with a cock? And, even in the human ſpecies, what a vaſt difference between the ſcanty propagation of ſavages, and the immenſe population of civilized nations, under the adminiſtration of a wiſe government? But we here confine ourſelves to the fecundity natural to animals in full poſſeſſion of liberty, the relative fertility of whom is exhibited in the following Table, from which ſome important concluſions may be drawn.

TABLE

TABLE of the Relative Fecundity of ANIMALS.

Names.	Age at which males can engender, and females produce. MALE. Years.	FEMALE Years.	Times of geſtation.	Number of young produced at a litter.	Age at which males ceaſe to engender, and females to produce. MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.
Elephant	30	30	2 years	1 in 3 or 4 years	lives 200	
Rhinoceros	15 or 20	15 or 20	. . . .	1	lives 70 or 80	
Hippopotamus	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	
Walrus	. . . .	. . . .	9 months	1	. . . .	
Camel	4	4	1 year nearly	1	lives 40 or 50	
Dromedary	4	4	Idem	1	lives 40 or 50	
Horſe	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 months	1, ſometimes 2	at 25 or 30	at 18 or 20
Zebra	2	2	11 ditto	1, rarely 2	at 25 or 30	at 18 or 20
Aſs	2	2	11 do. & more	1, rarely 2	at 25 or 30	at 25 or 30
Buffalo	3	3	9 months	1	lives 15 or 18	
Ox	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 ditto	1, rarely 2	at 9	at 9
Stag	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8 do. & more	1, rarely 2	lives 30 or 35	
Rain-deer	2	2	8 months	1	lives 16	
Lama	3	3	. . . .	1, rarely 2	at 12	at 12
Man	14	12	9 months	1, ſometimes 2		
Large apes	3	3	. . . .	1, ſometimes 2		
Mouflon	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 ditto	1, ſometimes 2, twice a year in hot climates.	at 8	at 10 or 12

Names.	Age at which males can engender, and females produce. MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.	Times of geſtation.	Number of young produced at a litter	Ages at which males ceaſe to engender, and females to produce. MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.
Saiga	1	1	5 months	1, ſometimes 2	lives 15 or 20	
Roebuck	1½	2	5 ditto	1, 2, ſometimes 3	lives 12 or 15	
Chamois goat	1	1	5 ditto	1, 2, rarely 3	lives 20	
Goat	1	7 months	5 ditto	1, 2, rarely 3, and never above 4	at 7	at 7
Sheep	1	1	5 ditto	1, ſometimes 2, twice a year, in warm climates 2 or 3	at 8	at 10 or 12
Seal	. . . .	. . . .	ſeveral months			
Bear	2	2	ditto	1, 2, 3, 4, and never above 5	lives 20 or 25	
Badger	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3, or 4.		
Lion	2	2	. . . .	3 or 4 once a year	lives 20 or 25	
Leopards and Tiger	2	2	. . . .	4 or 5 once a year		
Wolf	2	2	73 days or more	5, 6, to 9, once a year.	at 15 or 20	at 15 or 20
Dog in a natural ſtate.	9 or 10 months	9 or 10 months	63 days	3, 4, 5, 6.	at 15	at 15

Names.	Age at which males can engender, and females produce		Times of geſtation.	Number of young produced at a litter.	Age at which males ceaſe to engender, and females to produce.	
	MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.			MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.
Iſatis	. . . .	. . . .	63 days	6 and 7		
Fox	1	1	In ſeaſon in winter, and produces in April	3, 4, to 6	at 10 or 11	at 10 or 11
Jackal	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2, 3, or 4		
Cat in a natural ſtate	before 1	before 1	56 days	4, 5, or 6	at 9	at 9
Martin	1	1	56 days, it is ſaid	3, 4, and 5	at 8 or 10	at 8 or 10
Pine Weaſel	1	1	idem	3, 4, and 6	at 8 or 10	at 8 or 10
Polecat	1	1	idem	3, 4, and 6	gener. dur. life	prod. dur. life
Weaſel	1ſt year	1ſt year	. . . .	3, 4, and 5	idem	idem
Ermine	idem	idem	. . . .	idem	idem	idem
Squirrel	1	1	copulates in March, and produces in May	3 or 4	idem	idem
Flying ſquirrel	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3 or 4		
Hedgehog	1		40 days	3, 4, and 5		
Dormice	1ſt year	1ſt year	. . . .	3, 4, and 5	lives 6	
Muſk rats	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4, 5, or 6		
Opoſſums	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4, 5, 6, and 7		

Names.	Age at which males can engender, and females produce. MALE, Years,	FEMALE. Years.	Times of geitation.	Number of young produced at a litter	Age at which males ceale to engender, and females to produce MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.
Hogs	1 year or 9 mos.	1 year or 9 mos.	4 months	10, 12, 15, to 20, twice a year	at 15	at 15
Armadillos	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4 feveral times a year		
Hare	1ſt year	1ſt year	30 or 31 days	2, 3, 4, feveral times a year	lives 7 or 8	
Rabbit	5 or 6 months	5 or 6 months	idem	4, 5, to 8, feveral times a year	idem	
Ferret	1 year	1ſt year	40 days	5, 6, to 9, twice a year	during life	
Rats	idem	idem	5 or 6 weeks	5 or 6 feveral times a year	idem	
Field mice	idem	idem	1 month or 5 weeks	9 or 10 feveral times a year		
Mouſe	idem	idem	idem	5 or 6 feveral times a year	idem	
Brown rat	idem	idem	. . . .	12 to 19 thrice a year	idem	
Guinea pig	5 or 6 weeks	5 or 6 weeks	3 weeks	eight times a year; 1ſt litter 4 or 5; 2d, 5 or 6; and the others 7, 8, to 11	lives 6 or 7, and produces during life	

This is the order in which Nature has preſented us the different degrees of fecundity in quadrupeds; and from it we perceive, that this fecundity diminiſhes in proportion to the magnitude of the animal. In general, this ſcale of fecundity extends to all the other tribes of animated Nature. Small birds are more prolific than the larger kinds. The ſame thing holds in fiſhes, and perhaps in inſects. But, confining our remarks to quadrupeds alone, it appears from the above table, that the hog is the only exception to the general rule; for, from the ſize of his body, he ſhould be ranked with thoſe animals which produce only two or three, once in twelve months, while, in fact, he is equally prolific with ſmall quadrupeds.

This table contains all that is known with regard to the fertility of pure ſpecies. But the fecundity of mixed ſpecies, which is always leſs than that of the pure, merits particular attention. The reaſon will be apparent, by ſuppoſing, for example, that all the males in the horſe ſpecies, and all the ſhe-aſſes, or, rather, all the jack-aſſes and all the mares, were deſtroyed: In this caſe, thoſe mixed animals alone, which we call *mules* and *bardeaux*, would be produced; and the number brought forth would be much fewer than that of horſes or aſſes; becauſe the natural conformities or relations between the horſe and ſhe-aſs, or between the jack-aſs and mare, are leſs than between the horſe and mare, or the male and

and female aſs. It is the number of conformities and diſſimilarities which conſtitutes or diſtinguiſhes ſpecies; and, ſince the ſpecies of the aſs has at all times been ſeparated from that of the horſe, it is apparent, that, by mixing theſe two ſpecies, whether by means of females or males, we diminiſh the number of conformities which conſtitute the ſpecies. Hence the males will engender and the females produce ſeldomer, and with more difficulty; and even thoſe mixed ſpecies, if their conformities were fewer, would become entirely barren. Mules of every kind, therefore, muſt be rare; becauſe it is only by being deprived of its natural female, that any animal will intermix with a female of a different ſpecies. Even when mongrel animals approach each other with ſome degree of warmth, their produce is neither ſo certain nor ſo frequent as in pure ſpecies, where the number of conformities is greater. Now, the produce of mixed ſpecies will be leſs frequent, in proportion to the infecundity of the pure ſpecies from whom they proceed; and the produce of animals proceeding from mixed ſpecies will always diminiſh in proportion as they recede from the original ſtock; becauſe the conformities between them and any other animal are augmented. For example, I am perſuaded, from the reaſons above aſſigned, that an intercourſe between two bardeaux would be abortive. Beſides, theſe animals proceed from two ſpecies which are not very fertile, and are alſo

alſo under the influence of the ſame cauſes which often prevent the ſhe-aſs from conceiving with her own male. I am more uncertain with regard to the ſterility of *mules* properly ſo called; becauſe they are not liable to the laſt cauſe of barrenneſs; for, as the mare conceives more eaſily than the ſhe-aſs, and the jack-aſs is more ardent than the horſe, their reſpective prolific powers are greater, and their produce not ſo rare as that of the ſhe-aſs and horſe. The mules, of courſe, will be leſs barren than the bardeaux. I ſuſpect, however, that two mules never engender; and I preſume, even from the examples of fertile mules, that they owe their impregnation to the aſs, rather than to the mule; for we ought not to regard the he-mule as the natural male of the ſhe-mule, though they both have the ſame name, or, rather, differ only in ſex.

To explain this matter, let us ſuppoſe an order of kindred in ſpecies, like that which takes place in families. The horſe and mare will be brother and ſiſter in ſpecies, and parents in the firſt degree. It is the ſame with the male and female aſs. But, if the male aſs is given to the mare, they are only couſins in ſpecies, or kindred in the ſecond degree. The mule produced by them, participating one half of both ſpecies, will be removed to the third degree of kindred. Hence the male and female mule, though proceeding from the ſame father and mother, inſtead of being brother and ſiſter in ſpecies, are only

only kindred in the fourth degree; and, of courſe, will produce more difficultly between themſelves, than the jack-aſs and mare, who are kindred ſpecies in the ſecond degree. For the ſame reaſon, the male and female mules will not produce ſo eaſily between themſelves, as with the mare or aſs; becauſe the kindred of the latter in ſpecies is only in the third degree, while that of the former is in the fourth degree. The infecundity, which appears in the ſecond degree, ſhould be more conſpicuous in the third, and perhaps abſolute in the fourth.

In general, kindred of ſpecies is one of thoſe myſteries of Nature, which man can never unravel, without a long continued and difficult ſeries of experiments. How can we otherwiſe learn, than by the union of different ſpecies of animals many thouſand times repeated, the degree of their kindred? Is the aſs more allied to the horſe than the zebra? Does the wolf approach nearer to the dog than the fox or jackal? At what diſtance from man ſhall we place the large apes, who reſemble him ſo perfectly in conformation of body? Are all the ſpecies of animals the ſame now that they were originally? Has not their number augmented, inſtead of being diminiſhed? Have not the feeble ſpecies been deſtroyed by the ſtronger, or by the tyranny of man, the number of whom has become a thouſand times greater than that of any other large animal? What relation can be eſtabliſhed

between kindred ſpecies, and another kindred ſtill better known, that of different races in the ſame ſpecies? Does not a race, like the mixed ſpecies, proceed from an anomalous individual, which forms the original ſtock? In the dog ſpecies, there is, perhaps, a race ſo rare, that it is more difficult to procreate than the mixed ſpecies proceeding from the aſs and mare. How many queſtions does this ſubject admit of; and how few of them are we in a condition to ſolve? How many facts muſt be diſcovered before we can even form probable conjectures? However, inſtead of being diſcouraged, the philoſopher ought to applaud Nature, even when ſhe is moſt myſterious, and to rejoice that, in proportion as he removes one part of her veil, ſhe exhibits an immenſity of other objects, all worthy of his reſearches. For, what we already know ought to point out what may ſtill be known. There is no boundary to the human intellect. It extends in proportion as the univerſe is diſplayed. Hence man can and ought to attempt every thing: He wants nothing but time to enable him to obtain univerſal knowledge. By multiplying his obſervations, he might foreſee all the phaenomena and all the events of Nature with equal certainty, as if he deduced them from their immediate cauſes: And what enthuſiaſm can be more pardonable, or rather more noble, than to believe that man is capable, by his labours, to diſcover

diſcover all the powers and myſteries of Nature!

Theſe labours conſiſt chiefly in making obſervations and experiments, from which we diſcover new truths. For example, the union of animals of different ſpecies, by which alone we can learn their kindred, has never been ſufficiently tried. The facts we have been able to collect concerning this union, whether voluntary or forced, are ſo few, that we are not in a condition to aſcertain the exiſtence of *jumars*. This name was firſt given to mules ſaid to have proceeded from the bull and mare; but it has likewiſe been applied to denote mongrels alledged to have been procreated by the jack-aſs and cow. Dr Shaw tells us, that, in the provinces of Tunis and Algiers, 'there is a little ſerviceable 'beaſt of burden, called *Kumrah*, begot betwixt 'an *aſs* and a *cow*. That which I ſaw at Al-'giers (where it was not looked upon as a rari-'ty) was ſingle hoofed like the aſs, but diſtin-'guiſhed from it in having a ſleeker ſkin, with 'the tail and the head (though without horns) 'in faſhion of the dam's *.'

Thus we have already two kinds of jumars, the one proceeding from the bull and mare, and the other from the jack-aſs and cow. A third is mentioned by Merolle, and is pretended to proceed from the bull and ſhe-aſs. 'There 'was a beaſt of burden which proceeds from

* Shaw's Travels, p. 166.

'the bull and ſhe-aſs, and is obtained by cover-
'ing the aſs with a cow's ſkin, in order to de-
'ceive the bull *.'

But I am equally doubtful concerning the exiſtence of all the three kinds of jumars; though I pretend not to deny the poſſibility of the fact. I have even enumerated ſome facts which prove an actual copulation between animals of very different ſpecies: But their embraces were ineffectual. Nothing ſeems to be more remote from the amiable character of the dog than the brutal manners and inſtinct of the hog; and the form of their bodies is as different as their natural diſpoſitions. I have ſeen, however, two examples of a violent attachment between a dog and a ſow. Even during this very ſummer 1774, a large ſpaniel diſcovered a violent paſſion for a ſow which was in ſeaſon: They were ſhut up together for ſeveral days; and all the domeſtics were witneſſes of the mutual ardour of theſe two animals. The dog exerted many violent efforts to copulate with the ſow; but the diſſimilarity of their organs prevented their union †. The ſame thing happened ſome years before ‡. Hence animals, though of very different ſpecies, may contract a ſtrong affection to each other; for it is certain, that, in the above examples, nothing prevented the union of the dog and ſow but the conformation

* Voyage de Merolle au Congo, en 1682.

† This fact happened in the houſe of M. le Comte de la Feuillée, in Burgundy.

‡ At Billy, near Chanceau in Burgundy.

conformation of their organs. It is not equally certain, however, that, if conſummation had taken place, production would have followed. It often happens, that animals of different ſpecies ſpontaneouſly unite. Theſe voluntary unions ought to be prolific, ſince they imply that the natural repugnance, which is the chief obſtacle, is ſurmounted, and alſo a conformity between the organs. No fertility, however, has reſulted from ſuch commixtures. Of this an example recently paſſed before my eyes. In 1767, and ſome ſucceeding years, the miller at my eſtate of Buffon kept a mare and a bull in the ſame ſtable, who contracted ſuch a paſſion for each other, that, as often as the mare came in ſeaſon, the bull covered her three or four times every day. Theſe embraces were repeated during ſeveral years, and gave the maſter of the animals great hopes of ſeeing their offspring. Nothing, however, reſulted from them. All the inhabitants of the place were witneſſes to this fact, which proves, that, in our climate at leaſt, the bull cannot procreate with the mare, and renders this firſt kind of jumar extremely ſuſpicious. I have not equal evidence to oppoſe to the ſecond kind, which Dr Shaw ſays proceeds from the jack-aſs and cow. I acknowledge, that, though the diſſimilarities in ſtructure appear to be nearly equal in both caſes, the poſitive teſtimony of a traveller ſo well informed as Dr Shaw, ſeems to give a greater degree of probability to the exiſt-

ence of this ſecond kind of jumar than we have for the firſt. With regard to the third jumar, proceeding from the bull and ſhe-aſs, I am perſuaded, notwithſtanding the authority of Merolle, that it has no more exiſtence than the one ſuppoſed to be produced by the bull and mare. The nature of the bull is ſtill farther removed from that of the ſhe-aſs, than from that of the mare: And the unfertility of the mare and bull, which is aſcertained by the above examples, ſhould apply with greater force to the union of the bull and aſs.

The

The NOMENCLATURE of APES.

TO teach children, and to addreſs men, are two very different offices. Children receive without examination, and even with avidity, the arbitrary and the real, the true and the falſe, whenever they are preſented to them under the form of precepts. Men, on the contrary, reject with contempt all precepts which are not founded on ſolid principles. We ſhall, therefore, adopt none of thoſe methodical diſtributions by which, under the appellation of *Ape*, a multitude of animals, belonging to very different ſpecies, have been huddled together in one indiſcriminate maſs.

What I call an *ape* is an animal without a tail, whoſe face is flat, whoſe teeth, hands, fingers, and nails reſemble thoſe of man, and who, like him, walks erect on two feet. This definition, derived from the nature of the animal itſelf, and from its relations to man, excludes all animals who have tails; all thoſe who have prominent faces or long muzzles; all thoſe who have crooked or ſharp claws; and all thoſe who walk more willingly on four than on two legs. According to this preciſe idea, let us examine how many ſpecies of animals ought to be ranked under the denomination of *ape*. The ancients knew only one.

one. The *pithecos* of the Greeks, and the *ſimia* of the Latins, is a true *ape*, and was the ſubject upon which Ariſtotle, Pliny, and Galen inſtituted all the phyſical relations they diſcovered between that animal and man. But this ape, or pigmy of the ancients, which ſo ſtrongly reſembles man in external ſtructure, and ſtill more ſtrongly in its internal organization, differs from him, however, by a quality, which, though relative in itſelf, is not the leſs eſſential. This quality is magnitude. The ſtature of man, in general, exceeds five feet; that of the *pithecos*, or pigmy, never riſes above one fourth of this height. Hence, if this ape had been ſtill more ſimilar to man, the ancients would have been juſtified for regarding it only as an *homunculus*, an imperfect dwarf, a pigmy, capable of combating with cranes; while man knew how to tame the elephant and conquer the lion.

But, ſince the diſcovery of the ſouthern regions of Africa and India, we have found another ape poſſeſſing this quality of magnitude; an ape as tall and as ſtrong as man, and equally ardent for women as for its own females; an ape who knows how to bear arms, to attack his enemies with ſtones, and to defend himſelf with clubs. Beſides, he reſembles man ſtill more than the pigmy; for, independent of his having no tail, of his flat face, of the reſemblance of his arms, hands, toes, and nails to ours, and of his walking conſtantly on end, he has a kind of viſage with

with features which approach to thoſe of the human countenance, a beard on his chin, and no more hair on his body than men have, when in a ſtate of nature. Hence the inhabitants of his country, the civilized Indians, have not heſitated to aſſociate him with the human ſpecies, under the denomination of *Orang-outang*, or *wild man;* while the Negroes, almoſt equally wild, and as ugly as theſe apes, who imagine not that civilization exalts our nature, have given it the appellation of *Pongo*, which is the name of a beaſt, and has no relation to man. This orang-outang or pongo is only a brute, but a brute of a kind ſo ſingular, that man cannot behold it without contemplating himſelf, and without being thoroughly convinced that his body is not the moſt eſſential part of his nature.

Thus, we have diſcovered two animals, the pigmy and the orang-outang, to which the name of *ape* ought to be applied. There is a third, to which, though more deformed both in relation to man and to the ape, this appellation cannot be refuſed. This animal, which till now was unknown, and was brought from the Eaſt-Indies, under the name of *gibbon*, walks on end, like the other two, and has a flat face. He likewiſe wants a tail. But his arms, inſtead of being proportioned to the height of his body, like thoſe of man, the orang-outang, or the pigmy, are ſo enormouſly long, that, when ſtanding on his two feet, he touches the ground with his hands, without

without bending either his body or limbs. This ape is the third and laſt to which the name ought to be applied: In this genus, he conſtitutes a ſingular or monſtrous ſpecies, like the race of thick-legged men, ſaid to inhabit the iſland of Saint-Thomas *.

After the apes, another tribe of animals preſent themſelves, to which we ſhall give the generic name of *baboon*. To diſtinguiſh them more accurately from the other kinds, let it be remarked, that the baboon has a ſhort tail, a long face, a broad high muzzle, canine teeth, proportionally larger than thoſe of man, and calloſities on his buttocks. By this definition, we exclude from the baboon tribe all the apes who have no tail; all the monkeys, whoſe tails are as long or longer than their bodies; and all thoſe who have thin, ſharp pointed muzzles. The ancients had no proper names for theſe animals. Ariſtotle alone ſeems to have pointed out one of the baboons under the name *ſimia porcaria* †, though he has given but a very imperfect idea of the animal. The Italians firſt called it *babuino*; the Germans, *bavion*; the French, *babouin*;

* See the diſſertation on the varieties of the Human Species, Vol. III. of this work.

† The denomination *Simia Porcaria*, which is employed by no other author but Ariſtotle, was not improperly applied to denote the baboon; for I find in the works of ſeveral travellers, who probably never read Ariſtotle, the muzzle of the baboon compared to the ſnout of a hog. Beſides, theſe animals have ſome reſemblance in the form of their bodies.

bouin; the Britiſh, *baboon*; and all the modern writers of Latin, *papio*. We ſhall call it *baboon*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other ſpecies which have ſince been diſcovered in the ſouthern regions of Africa and India. We are acquainted with three ſpecies of theſe animals: 1. The *baboon* properly ſo called, which is found in Lybia, Arabia, &c. and is probably the *ſimia porcaria* of Ariſtotle. 2. The *mandrill*, or *ribbed-noſe*, is ſtill larger than the baboon, has a violet coloured face, the noſe and cheeks ribbed with deep oblique furrows, and is found in Guiney and in the warmeſt provinces of Africa. 3. The *ouanderou*, which is ſmaller than the baboon and mandrill; its body is thinner, its head and face are ſurrounded with a kind of long buſhy mane, and it is found in Ceylon, Malabar, and other ſouthern regions of India. Thus we have properly defined three ſpecies of apes, and three ſpecies of baboons, which are all very different from one another.

But, as Nature knows none of our definitions, as ſhe has not claſſed her productions by bundles or genera, and as her progreſs is always gradual and marked by minute ſhades, ſome intermediate animal ſhould be found between the ape and baboon. This intermediate ſpecies actually exiſts, and is the animal which we call *magot*, or the *Barbary ape*. It occupies a middle ſtation between our two definitions. It forms the ſhade between the apes and baboons. It differs from the

the firſt by having a long muzzle and large canine teeth ; and, from the ſecond, becauſe it actually wants the tail, though it has an appendix of ſkin, which has the appearance of a very ſmall tail. Of courſe, it is neither an ape nor a baboon, but, at the ſame time, partakes of the nature of both. This animal, which is very common in Higher Egypt, as well as in Barbary, was known to the ancients. The Greeks and Romans called it *cynocephalus*, becauſe its muzzle reſembled that of a dog. Let us now arrange theſe animals in their proper order : The *orang-outang* is the firſt ape ; the *pigmy* the ſecond ; and the *gibbon*, though different in figure, the third ; the *cynocephalus* or *magot* the fourth ape, or the firſt baboon; the *papio* is the firſt baboon ; the *maudrill* the ſecond ; and the *ouanderou*, or little baboon, the third. This order is neither arbitrary nor fictitious, but agreeable to the ſcale of Nature.

After the apes and baboons, come the *guenons*, or *monkeys;* that is, animals reſembling the apes and baboons, but which have tails as long, or longer than their bodies. The word *guenon* has, for ſome ages, had two acceptations different from that we have here given : It is generally employed to ſignify ſmall apes, and ſometimes to denote the female of the ape. But, more anciently, we called *ſinges*, or *magots*, the apes without a tail, and *guenons*, or *mones*, thoſe which had long tails. This fact appears from the works

works of ſome travellers * in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries. The word *guenon* is probably derived from *kébos*, or *képos*, which the Greeks employed to denote the long-tailed apes. Theſe *kébes*, or *guenons*, are ſmaller and weaker than the apes and baboons. They are eaſily diſtinguiſhable from one another by this difference, and particularly by their long tail. With equal eaſe they may be diſtinguiſhed from the *makis* or *maucaucos*; becauſe they have not a ſharp muzzle, and, inſtead of ſix cutting teeth, like the makis, they have only four, like the apes and baboons. We know eight ſpecies of guenons; and, to prevent confuſion, we ſhall beſtow on each a proper name: 1. The *macaque*, or hare lipped monkey; 2. The *patas*, or red monkey; 3. The *malbrouk*; 4. The *mangabey*, or monkey with the upper eye-lids of a pure white colour; 5. The *mone*, or varied monkey; 6. The *callitrix*, or green monkey: 7. The *mouſtac*, or whiſkered monkey; 8. The *talapoin*; 9. The *douc*, or monkey of Cochinchina. The ancient Greeks knew only two of theſe *guenons*, or

* In Senegal there are ſeveral ſpecies of apes, as the *guenons*, with a long tail; and the *magots*, who have no tail; *Voyage de la Maire, p.* 101.—In the mountains of South America, there is a kind of *mones*, or long-tailed monkeys, which the ſavages call *cacuyen*. They are of the ſame ſize with the common kind, from which they differ only by having a beard on their chin.——Along with theſe *mones*, there are found a number of ſmall yellow animals, called *ſagouins*; *Singularités de la Fr. Antarct. par Thevet, p.* 103.

or long-tailed monkeys, namely, the mone and the callitrix, who are natives of Arabia and the northern parts of Africa. They had no idea of the other kinds; becauſe theſe are found only in the ſouthern provinces of Africa and the Eaſt Indies, countries entirely unknown in the days of Ariſtotle. This great philoſopher, and the Greeks in general, were too wiſe to confound beings by common, and, therefore, equivocal names. They call the ape without a tail *pithecos*, and the monkey with a long tail, *kébos*. As they knew theſe animals to be diſtinct ſpecies, they gave to each a proper name, derived from their moſt ſtriking characters. All the apes and baboons which they knew, namely, the *pigmy*, the *cynocephalus*, or *magot*, and the *ſimia porcaria*, or *papio*, have their hair nearly of a uniform colour. But the monkey, which we have called *mone*, and the Greeks *kébos*, has hair of different colours, and is generally known by the name of the *varied ape*. This ſpecies of monkey was moſt common, and beſt known in the days of Ariſtotle; and, from its moſt diſtinguiſhed character, he calls it *kébos*, which, in Greek, ſignifies *varieties in colour*. Thus all the animals belonging to the claſs of apes, baboons, and monkeys, mentioned by Ariſtotle, are reduced to four, the *pithecos*, the *cynocephalos*, the *ſimia porcaria*, and the *kébos*; which we believe to be the *pigmy*, the *magot*, or Barbary ape, the the *baboon*, and the *mone*, or varied monkey, not only

only becauſe they agree with the characters given of them by Ariſtotle, but likewiſe becauſe the other ſpecies muſt have been unknown to the ancients, ſince they are natives of countries into which the Greek travellers had never penetrated.

Two or three centuries after Ariſtotle, we find, in the Greek writers, two new names, *callithrix* and *cercopithecos*, both relative to the *guenons*, or long tailed monkeys. In proportion as diſcoveries were made of the ſouthern regions of Africa and Aſia, we found new animals, and other ſpecies of monkeys: And, as moſt of theſe monkeys had not, like the *kébos*, various colours, the Greeks invented the generic name *cercopithecos*, or *tailed ape*, to denote all the ſpecies of monkeys or apes with long tails; and, having remarked, among theſe new ſpecies, a monkey with hair of a lively greeniſh colour, they called it *callithrix*, which ſignifies *beautiful hair*. This callithrix is found in the ſouth part of Mauritania, and in the neighbourhood of Cape de Verd, and is commonly known by the name of the *green ape*.

With regard to the other ſeven ſpecies of monkeys, mentioned above under the appellations of *makaque*, *patas*, *malbrouk*, *mangabey*, *mouſtac*, *talapoin*, and *douc*, they were unknown to the Greeks and Latins. The makaque is a native of Congo; the patas of Senegal; the mangabey, of Madagaſcar; the malbrouk, of Bengal; the mouſtac, of Guiney; the talapoin, of Siam; and

and the douc, of Cochinchina. All theſe territories were equally unknown to the ancients.

As the progreſs of Nature is uniform and gradual, we find between the baboons and monkeys an intermediate ſpecies, like that of the magot between the apes and baboons. The animal which fills this interval has a great reſemblance to the monkeys, particularly to the makaque; its muzzle, at the ſame time, is very broad, and its tail ſhort, like that of the baboons. Being ignorant of its name, we have called it *maimon*, or *pig-tailed baboon*, to diſtinguiſh it from the others. It is a native of Sumatra. Of all the monkeys or baboons, it alone has a naked tail; and, for this reaſon, ſeveral authors have given it the denomination of the *pig-tailed*, or *rat-tailed apes*.

We have now enumerated all the animals of the Old World, to whom the common name of *ape* has been applied, though they belong not only to different ſpecies, but to different genera. To augment the confuſion, the ſame names of *ape*, *cynocephalus*, *kébos*, and *cercopithecos*, which had been invented by the Greeks fifteen centuries ago, have been beſtowed on animals peculiar to the New World, though ſo recently diſcovered. They never dreamed that none of the African or Eaſt Indian animals had any exiſtence in the ſouthern regions of the New Continent. In America, we have diſcovered animals with hands and fingers. This ſimilarity was alone ſufficient

ſufficient to procure to them the name of *apes*, without conſidering that, for the transference of a name, identity of genus, and even of ſpecies, is neceſſary. Now, theſe American animals, of which we ſhall make two claſſes, under the appellations of *ſapajous*, or monkeys with prehenſile tails; and *ſagoins*, or monkeys with long tails, which are not prehenſile, or want the faculty of laying hold of any object, are very different from the apes of Aſia and Africa; and, in the ſame manner, as no apes, baboons, or monkeys are to be found in the New World, there are neither ſapajous nor ſagoins in the Old. Though we have already given a general view of theſe facts, in our diſſertation concerning the animals of both Continents, we can now prove them in a more particular manner, and demonſtrate, that, of ſeventeen ſpecies, to which all the animals of the Old World called *apes*, may be reduced, and, of twelve or thirteen in the New World, to whom this name has been transferred, none of them are the ſame, or to be found equally in both Worlds; for, of the ſeventeen ſpecies in the Old Continent, three or four apes muſt firſt be retrenched, who certainly exiſt not in America, and to whom the ſapajous and ſagoins have no reſemblance. In the ſecond place, three or four baboons muſt likewiſe be retrenched: They are larger than the ſapajous and ſagoins, and alſo very different in figure. There remain only nine monkeys with whom

any compariſon can be inſtituted. Now, all theſe monkeys, as well as the apes and baboons, have general and particular characters, which ſeparate them entirely from the ſapajous and ſagoins. The firſt of theſe characters is to have naked buttocks, and natural calloſities peculiar to theſe parts: The ſecond is to have *abajoues*, or pouches under the cheeks, in which they can keep their victuals. The third is to have a narrow partition between the noſtrils, and the apertures of the noſtrils themſelves placed in the under part of the noſe, like thoſe of man. The ſapajous and ſagoins have none of theſe characters. The partition between their noſtrils is always very thick; the apertures of their noſtrils are ſituated in the ſides of the noſe, and not in the under part of it. They have hair on their buttocks and no calloſities. They have no pouches under the cheeks. Hence they differ from the monkeys not only in ſpecies, but in genus, ſince they poſſeſs none of the general characters which are common to the whole tribe of monkeys. This difference of genus neceſſarily implies greater differences in ſpecies, and ſhows that theſe animals are very remote from each other.

It is with much impropriety, therefore, that the names *ape* and *monkey* have been applied to the *ſapajous* and *ſagoins*. We muſt preſerve their names, and, inſtead of aſſociating them with the apes, we ſhould begin by comparing them

them with one another. Theſe two tribes differ from each other by a remarkable character: All the ſapajous uſe their tail as a finger to hang upon branches, or to lay hold of any object they cannot reach with their hand. The ſagoins, on the contrary, have not the power of employing their tail in this manner. Their face, ears, and hair are alſo different: We may, therefore, ſeparate them into two diſtinct genera. In giving the hiſtory of the ſpecies, I ſhall avoid all thoſe denominations which can only apply to the apes, baboons, and monkeys, and preſerve the names they receive in their native country.

We are acquainted with ſix or ſeven ſpecies of ſapajous, and ſix of ſagoins, moſt of which have ſome varieties. We have carefully ſearched all the writings of travellers in order to diſcover the proper name of each ſpecies; becauſe the names they receive in the places they inhabit generally point out ſome peculiar characteriſtic, which alone is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them from one another.

With regard to the varieties, which, in this claſs of animals, are perhaps more numerous than the ſpecies, we ſhall endeavour to refer each of them to their proper kinds. We have had forty of theſe animals alive, each of which differed more or leſs from one another; and to us it appears that the whole may be reduced to thirty ſpecies, namely, three apes, and an intermediate ſpecies between them and the baboons; three

baboons, and an intermediate ſpecies between them and the monkeys; nine monkeys; ſeven ſapajous; and ſix ſagoins. All the others, or at leaſt moſt of them, ought to be regarded as varieties only. But, as we are uncertain whether ſome of theſe varieties may not be diſtinct ſpecies, we ſhall endeavour to give all of them proper names.

On this occaſion, let us conſider terreſtrial animals, ſome of which have a great reſemblance to man, in a new point of view. The whole have improperly received the general name of *quadrupeds*. If the exceptions were few, we would not have found fault with the application of this name. It was formerly remarked, that our definitions and denominations, however general, never comprehend the whole; that beings always exiſt which elude the moſt cautious definitions which ever were invented; that intermediate beings are always diſcovered; that ſeveral of them, though apparently holding a middle ſtation, eſcape from the liſt; and that the general names, under which we mean to include them, are incomplete; becauſe Nature ſhould be conſidered by unities only, and not by aggregates; becauſe man has invented general denominations with the ſole view of aiding his memory, and ſupplying the defects of his underſtanding; and becauſe he afterwards fooliſhly conſidered theſe general names as realities; and, in fine, becauſe he has endeavoured

deavoured to comprehend under them beings, and even whole claſſes of beings, which required different appellations. I can give an example, without departing from the claſs of quadrupeds, which, of all animals, we are beſt acquainted with, and, of courſe, were in a condition to have beſtowed on them the moſt preciſe denominations.

The name *quadruped* ſuppoſes that the animal has *four feet*. If it wants two feet, like the manati; if it has arms and hands, like the ape; or if it has wings, like the bat; it is not a quadruped. Hence this general term, when applied to theſe animals, is abuſed. To obtain preciſion in words, the ideas they preſent muſt be ſtrictly true. If we had a term for two hands ſimilar to that which denotes two feet, we might then ſay that man was the only biped and *bimanus*, becauſe he alone has two hands and two feet; that the manati is a *bimanus*; that the bat is only a biped; and that the ape is a *quadrimanus*, or four-handed animal. Let us now apply theſe new denominations to all the particular beings to which they belong, and we ſhall find, that, from about two hundred animals who go under the common name of *quadrupeds*, thirty-five ſpecies of apes, baboons, monkeys, ſapajous, ſagoins, and makis, muſt be retrenched, becauſe they are *quadrimanus*, or four-handed; and that to theſe thirty-five ſpecies, the loris, or tailleſs maucauco, the Virginian, murine, and Mexican

opoſſum, the Egyptian and woolly jerboa's, &c. ſhould be added, becauſe they are four-handed like the apes and monkeys. Thus the liſt of four-handed animals being at leaſt forty ſpecies, the real number of quadrupeds is one fifth diminiſhed. We muſt likewiſe retrench twelve or fifteen ſpecies of bipeds, namely, the bats, whoſe fore-feet are rather wings than feet, and likewiſe three or four jerboa's, becauſe they can walk on their hind feet only, the fore-feet being too ſhort. If we ſubtract alſo the manati, which has no hind feet, the arctic and Indian walrus, and the ſeals, to whom the hind feet are uſeleſs; and, if we ſtill retrench thoſe animals which uſe their fore-feet like hands, as the bears, the marmots, the coati's, the agouti's, the ſquirrels, the rats, and many others, the denomination of *quadruped* will appear to be applied improperly to more than one half of theſe animals. The whole and cloven-hoofed are indeed the only real quadrupeds. When we deſcend to the digitated claſs, we find four-handed, or ambiguous quadrupeds, who uſe their fore-feet as hands, and ought to be ſeparated or diſtinguiſhed from the others. Of whole-hoofed animals, there are three ſpecies, the horſe, the aſs, and the zebra. If to theſe we add the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the camel, whoſe feet, though terminated by nails, are ſolid, and ſerve the animals for walking only, we ſhall have ſeven

ſpecies

ſpecies to which the name of *quadruped* is perfectly applicable. The number of cloven-hoofed animals greatly exceeds that of the whole-hoofed. The oxen, the ſheep, the goats, the antilopes, the bubalus, the lama, the pacos, the giraffe, the elk, the rain deer, the ſtag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, &c. are all cloven-footed, and conſtitute about forty ſpecies. Thus we have already fifty animals, ten whole and forty cloven-hoofed, to whom the name *quadruped* is properly applied. In the digitated animals, the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, lynx, cat, wolf, dog, fox, hyaena, badger, polecat, weaſels, ferret, porcupines, hedgehogs, armadillos, ant-eaters, and hogs, which laſt conſtitute the ſhade between the digitated and cloven-footed tribes, form a number conſiſting of more than forty ſpecies, to which the term of *quadruped* applies with perfect preciſion; becauſe, though their fore-feet be divided into four or five toes, they are never uſed as hands. But all the other digitated ſpecies, who uſe their fore-feet in carrying food to their mouths, are not, in ſtrict propriety of language, quadrupeds. Theſe ſpecies, which likewiſe amount to forty, make an intermediate claſs between quadrupeds and four-handed animals, being neither the one nor the other. Hence, to more than a fourth of our animals, the name of *quadruped* does not apply; and to more than a half of them, the application of it is incomplete.

The

The four-handed animals fill the interval between man and the animals; and the two-handed ſpecies conſtitute a mean term in the diſtance between man and the cetaceous tribes. The bipeds with wings form the ſhade between quadrupeds and birds; and the digitated ſpecies, who uſe their fore feet as hands, fill the whole ſpace between the quadrupeds and the four-handed kinds. But I will purſue this ſubject no farther: However uſeful it may be for acquiring a diſtinct knowledge of animals, it is ſtill more ſo by affording a freſh proof, that all our definitions or general terms want preciſion, when applied to the objects or beings which they repreſent.

But why are theſe definitions and general terms, which appear to be the moſt brilliant exertions of the human intellect, ſo defective in their application? Does the error neceſſarily ariſe from the narrow limits of our underſtanding? Or, rather, does it not proceed ſolely from our incapacity of combining and perceiving at one time a great number of objects? Let us compare the works of Nature with thoſe of man. Let us examine how both operate, and inquire whether the mind, however acute, can follow the ſame route, without loſing itſelf in the immenſity of ſpace, in the obſcurity of time, or in the infinity of related beings. When man directs his mind to any object, if his perceptions be accurate, he takes the ſtraight line,

runs

runs over the ſmalleſt ſpace, and employs the leaſt poſſible time in accompliſhing his end. What an expence of thought, how many combinations are neceſſary to avoid thoſe deceitful and fallacious roads which at firſt preſent themſelves in ſuch numbers, that the choice of the right path requires the niceſt diſcernment? This path, however, is not beyond the reach of the human intellect, which can proceed without deviating from the ſtraight line. The mind is enabled to arrive at a point by means of a line; and, if another point muſt be gained, it can only be attained by another line. The train of our ideas is a delicate thread, which extends in length, without any other dimenſions. Nature, on the contrary, never moves a ſtep which extends not on all ſides, and runs at once through the three dimenſions of length, breadth, and thickneſs. While man reaches but one point, Nature accompliſhes a ſolid, by penetrating the whole parts which compoſe a maſs. In beſtowing form on brute matter, our ſtatuaries, by the union of art and time, are enabled to make a ſurface which exactly repreſents the outſide of an object. Every point of this ſurface requires a thouſand combinations. Their genius is directly exerted upon as many lines as there are ſtrokes in the figure. The ſmalleſt deviation would be a deformity. This marble, ſo perfect that it ſeems to breathe, is, of courſe, only a multitude of points at which the artiſt arrives by a long ſucceſſion of labour; becauſe human genius, being unable to ſeize more than

one

one dimenſion at the ſame time, and our ſenſes reaching no farther than ſurfaces, we cannot penetrate matter: But Nature, in a moment, puts every particle in motion. She produces forms by exertions almoſt inſtantaneous. She at once developes them in all their dimenſions. As ſoon as her movements reach the ſurface, the penetrating forces with which ſhe is animated operate internally. The ſmalleſt atom, when ſhe chooſes to employ it, is inſtantly compelled to obey. Hence ſhe acts, at the ſame time, on all ſides, before, behind, above, below, on the right and left; and, conſequently, ſhe embraces not only the ſurface, but every particle of the maſs. How different likewiſe is the product? What compariſon is there between a ſtatue and an organized body? How unequal, at the ſame time, are the powers, how diſproportioned the inſtruments? Man can employ only the power he poſſeſſes. Limited to a ſmall quantity of motion, which he can only communicate by the mode of impulſion, his exertions are confined to ſurfaces; becauſe, in general, the impulſive force is only tranſmitted by ſuperficial contact. He neither ſees nor touches more than the ſurfaces of bodies; and, when he wiſhes to attain a more intimate knowledge, though he opens and divides, ſtill he ſees and touches nothing more than their ſurfaces. To penetrate the interior parts of bodies, he would require a portion of that force which acts upon the maſs, or of gravity, which is Nature's chief inſtrument. If man could employ this penetrating force as he

he does that of impulſion, or if he had a ſenſe relative to it, he would be enabled to perceive the eſſence of matter, and to arrange ſmall portions of it, in the ſame manner as Nature operates at large. It is owing to the want of inſtruments, therefore, that human art cannot approach that of Nature. His figures, his pictures, his deſigns, are only ſurfaces, or imitations of ſurfaces; becauſe the images he receives by his ſenſes are all ſuperficial, and he has no mode of giving them a body.

What is true with regard to the arts, applies likewiſe to the ſciences. The latter, however, are not ſo much limited; becauſe the mind is their chief inſtrument, and becauſe, in the former, it is ſubordinate to the ſenſes. But, in the ſciences, the mind commands the ſenſes as often as it is employed in thinking and not in operating, in comparing and not in imitating. Now, the mind, though bound up by the ſenſes, though often deceived by their fallacious reports, is neither diminiſhed in its purity nor activity. Man, who naturally loves knowledge, commenced by rectifying and demonſtrating the errors of the ſenſes. He has treated them as mechanical inſtruments, the effects of which muſt be ſubmitted to the teſt of experiment. Proceeding thus with the balance in one hand, and the compaſs in the other, he has meaſured both time and ſpace. He has recogniſed the whole outſide of Nature; and, being unable to penetrate her internal parts by his ſenſes,

ſenſes, his deductions concerning them have been drawn from compariſon and analogy. He diſcovered that there exiſts in matter a general force, different from that of impulſion, a force which falls not under the cogniſance of our ſenſes, and which, though we are incapable of uſing it, Nature employs as her univerſal agent. He has demonſtrated, that this force belongs equally to all matter, in proportion to its maſs or real quantity; and that its action extends to immenſe diſtances, decreaſing as the ſpaces augment. Then, turning his views upon living beings, he perceived that heat was another force neceſſary to their production; that light was a matter endowed with infinite elaſticity and activity; that the formation and expanſion of organized bodies were effects of a combination of all theſe forces; that the extenſion and growth of animals and vegetables follow the laws of the attractive force, and are effected by an augmentation in the three dimenſions at the ſame time; and that a mould, when once formed, muſt, by theſe laws of affinity, produce a ſucceſſion of other moulds perfectly ſimilar to the original. By combining theſe attributes, common to the animal and vegetable, he recogniſed, that there exiſted in both an inexhauſtible, circulating ſtore of organic ſubſtance; a ſubſtance equally real as brute matter; a ſubſtance which continues always in a live as the other does in a dead ſtate; a ſubſtance univerſally diffuſed, which paſſes from vegetables

vegetables to animals by means of nutrition, returns from animals to vegetables by the proceſs of putrefaction, and maintains a perpetual circulation for the animation of beings. He perceived, that theſe active organic particles exiſted in all organized bodies; that they were combined, in ſmaller or greater quantities, with dead matter; that they were more abundant in animals, in whom every thing is alive, and more rare in vegetables, in which death predominates, and life ſeems to be extinct, organization being ſurcharged with brute matter; and that plants are, of courſe, deprived of progreſſive motion, of heat, and of life, exhibiting no other quality of animation but expanſion and reproduction. Reflecting on the manner in which theſe laſt are accompliſhed, he diſcovered that every living being is a mould that has the power of aſſimilating the ſubſtances with which it is nouriſhed; that growth is an effect of this aſſimilation; that the developement of a living body is not a ſimple augmentation of volume, but an extenſion in all dimenſions, a penetration of new matter through all parts of the maſs; that theſe parts, by increaſing proportionally to the whole, and the whole proportionally to the parts, the form is preſerved, and continues always the ſame, till growth is completed; that, when the body has acquired its full expanſion, the ſame matter, formerly employed in augmenting its volume, is returned, as ſuperfluous, from all the parts to which it had been aſſimilated,

ſimilated, and, by uniting in a common point, forms a new being perfectly ſimilar to the firſt, and, to attain the ſame dimenſions, requires only to be developed by the ſame mode of nutrition. He perceived that man, quadrupeds, cetaceous animals, birds, reptiles, inſects, trees, and herbs, were nouriſhed, expanded, and reproduced by the ſame law; and that the mode of their nutrition and generation, though depending on the ſame general cauſe, appeared to be very different, becauſe it could not operate but in a manner relative to the form of each particular ſpecies of being. Proceeding gradually in his inveſtigation, he began, after a ſucceſſion of ages, to compare objects. To diſtinguiſh them from each other, he gave them particular names; and, to unite them under one point of view, he invented general terms. Taking his own body as the phyſical model of all animated beings, he meaſured, examined, and compared all their parts, and he diſcovered that the form of every animal which breathes is nearly the ſame; that, by diſſecting an ape, we may learn the anatomy of a man; that, taking another animal, we always find the ſame fund of organization, the ſame ſenſes, the ſame viſcera, the ſame bones, the ſame fleſh, the ſame motion of the fluids, the ſame play and action of the ſolids. In all of them he found a heart, veins, and arteries, and the ſame organs of circulation, reſpiration, digeſtion, nutrition, and ſecretion; in all of them, he found a ſolid ſtructure

ture compoſed of the ſame pieces, and nearly ſituated in the ſame manner. This plan proceeds uniformly from man to the ape, from the ape to quadrupeds, from quadrupeds to cetaceous animals, to birds, to fiſhes, and to reptiles: This plan, I ſay, when well apprehended by the human intellect, exhibits a faithful picture of animated Nature, and affords the moſt general as well as the moſt ſimple view under which ſhe can be conſidered: And, when we want to extend it, and to paſs from the animal to the vegetable, we perceive this plan, which had at firſt varied only by ſhades, gradually degenerating from reptiles to inſects, from inſects to worms, from worms to zoophytes, from zoophytes to plants; and, though changed in all its external parts, ſtill preſerving the ſame character, the principal features of which are nutrition, growth, and reproduction. Theſe features are common to all organized ſubſtances. They are eternal and divine; and, inſtead of being effaced by time, it only renews and renders them more conſpicuous.

If, from this grand picture of reſemblances exhibited in animated Nature, as conſtituting but one family, we paſs to that of the differences, where each ſpecies claims a ſeparate apartment, and a diſtinct portrait, we ſhall find, that, with the exception of a few large kinds, ſuch as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the tiger, and the lion, which ought to have particular

cular frames, all the others ſeem to unite with their neighbours, and to form groups of degraded ſimilarities, or genera, repreſented by our nomenclators in a net-work of figures, ſome of which are ſupported by the feet, others by the teeth, by the hair, and others by relations ſtill more minute: And even the apes, whoſe form ſeems to be moſt perfect, or approaches neareſt to that of man, preſent themſelves in a group, and require the utmoſt attention to be diſtinguiſhed from each other; becauſe the privilege of ſeparate ſpecies depends leſs on figure than magnitude; and man himſelf, though a diſtinct ſpecies, and infinitely removed from that of all other animals, being only of a middle ſize, has a greater number of neighbouring ſpecies than the very large kinds. In the hiſtory of the orang-outang, we ſhall find, that, if figure alone be regarded, we might conſider this animal as the firſt of apes, or the moſt imperfect of men; becauſe, except the intellect, the orang-outang wants nothing that we poſſeſs, and, in his body, differs leſs from man than from the other animals which receive the denomination of *apes*.

Hence mind, reflection, and language depend not on figure, or on the organization of the body. Theſe are endowments peculiar to man. The orang-outang, though he neither thinks nor ſpeaks, has a body, members, ſenſes, a brain, and a tongue perfectly ſimilar to thoſe of man: He counterfeits every human movement; but he

he performs no action that is characteriſtic of man. This imperfection is perhaps owing to want of education, or to an error in our judgment. You compare, it may be ſaid, an ape in the woods with a man in poliſhed ſociety. But, in order to form a proper judgment of them, a ſavage man and an ape ſhould be viewed together; for we have no juſt idea of man in a pure ſtate of nature. The head covered with briſtly hair, or with curled wool; the face veiled with a long beard; two creſcents of hairs ſtill groſſer, by their length and prominency, contract the front, and not only obſcure the eyes, but ſink and round them like thoſe of the brutes; the lips thick and protruded; the noſe flat; the aſpect wild and ſtupid; the ears, the body, and the members covered with hair; the breaſts of the female long and flabby, and the ſkin of her belly hanging down as far as her knees; the children wallowing in filth, and crawling on their hands and feet; the father and mother ſitting ſquat on their hams, both hideous, and beſmeared with corrupted greaſe. This ſketch, drawn from a ſavage Hottentot, is a flattering portrait; for the diſtance between man in a pure ſtate of nature and a Hottentot, is greater than between a Hottentot and us. But, if we want to compare the ape to man, we muſt add the relations of organization, the conformities of temperament, the vehement appetite of the males for the females, the ſame ſtructure of genitals in both ſexes, the

periodic courſes of the female, the voluntary or forced intermixture of the Negreſſes with the apes, the produce of which has entered into both ſpecies; and then conſider, on the ſuppoſition that they are not the ſame, how difficult it is to perceive the interval by which they are ſeparated.

If our judgment were limited to figure alone, I acknowledge that the ape might be regarded as a variety of the human ſpecies. The Creator has not formed man's body on a model abſolutely different from that of the mere animal. He has comprehended the figure of man, as well as that of all other animals, under one general plan. But, at the ſame time that he has given him a material form ſimilar to that of the ape, he has penetrated this animal body with a divine ſpirit. If he had conferred the ſame privilege, not on the ape, but on the meaneſt, and what appears to us to be the worſt conſtructed animal, this ſpecies would ſoon have become the rival of man; it would have excelled all the other animals by thinking and ſpeaking. Whatever reſemblance, therefore, takes place between the Hottentot and the ape, the interval which ſeparates them is immenſe; becauſe the former is endowed with the faculties of thought and of ſpeech.

Who will ever be able to aſcertain how the organization of an idiot differs from that of another man? Yet the defect is certainly in the material

terial organs, ſince the idiot is likewiſe endowed with a ſoul. Now, as between one man and another, where the whole ſtructure is perfectly ſimilar, a difference ſo ſmall that it cannot be perceived is ſufficient to prevent thought, we ſhould not be ſurpriſed that it never appears in the ape, who is deprived of the neceſſary principle.

The ſoul, in general, has a proper action totally independent of matter. But, as its divine author has been pleaſed to unite it to the body, the exerciſe of its particular acts depends on the ſtate of the material organs. This dependence is apparent, not only from the caſe of idiots, but from people affected with delirium, from ſleep, from new born infants, who cannot think, and from very old men, whom the power of thinking has forſaken. It is even probable, that the chief effect of education conſiſts not ſo much in inſtructing the mind, or maturing its operations, as in modifying the material organs, and bringing them into the moſt favourable ſtate for the exerciſe of the ſentient principle. Now, there are two kinds of education, which ought to be carefully diſtinguiſhed, becauſe their effects are extremely different; the education of the individual, which is common to man and the other animals; and the education of the ſpecies, which appertains to man alone. A young animal, both from natural incitements and from example, learns, in a few weeks, to do every thing its parents

rents can perform. To an infant, ſeveral years are neceſſary before it acquires this degree of perfection ; becauſe, when brought forth, it is incomparably leſs advanced, weaker, and more imperfectly formed, than the ſmaller animals. In early infancy, the mind is nothing, when compared to the powers it will afterwards acquire. In receiving individual education, therefore, the infant is much ſlower than the brute ; but, for this very reaſon, it becomes ſuſceptible of that of the ſpecies. The multiplicity of ſuccours, the continual cares, which the ſtate of imbecillity for a long time requires, cheriſh and augment the attachment of the parents. In training the body, they cultivate the mind. The time employed in ſtrengthening the former gives an advantage to the latter. The bodily powers of moſt animals are more advanced in two months than thoſe of the infant in two years. Hence the time employed in beſtowing on the infant its individual education, is as twelve to one, without eſtimating the fruits of what follows after this period, without conſidering that animals ſeparate from their parents as ſoon as they can provide for themſelves, and that, not long after this ſeparation, they know each other no more. All education ceaſes the moment that the aid of the parents becomes unneceſſary. This time of education being ſo ſhort, its effects muſt be very limited : It is even aſtoniſhing that the animals acquire, in two months, all that is neceſſary for them

them during the reſt of life: If we ſuppoſe that a child, in an equal period, were ſtrong enough to quit his parents, and never return to them, would there be any perceptible difference between this infant and a brute? However ingenious the parents, they would not have time ſufficient to modify and prepare his organs, or to eſtabliſh the ſmalleſt communication of thought between their minds and his. They could not excite his memory by impreſſions frequently enough reiterated. They could not even mollify or unfold the organs of ſpeech. Before a child can pronounce a ſingle word, his ears muſt be ſtruck many thouſand times with the ſame ſound; and, before he can make a proper application of it, the ſame combination of the word and the object to which it relates, muſt be many thouſand times preſented to him. Education, therefore, which alone can develope the powers of the mind, muſt be uninterruptedly continued for a long time. If ſtopt, not at two months, as in the animals, but even at the age of one year, the mind of the infant, having received no inſtruction, would remain inactive like that of the idiot, the defect of whoſe organs prevents the reception of knowledge. This reaſoning would acquire redoubled ſtrength, if the infant were born in a pure ſtate of nature, if it were confined to the ſole tutorage of a Hottentot mother, and were enabled by its bodily powers to ſeparate from her at the age of two months, Would it not

ſink below the condition of an idiot, and, with regard to its material part, be entirely levelled with the brutes? But in this condition of nature, the firſt education requires an equal time as in the civilized ſtate; for in both, the infant is equally feeble, and equally ſlow in its growth; and, conſequently, demands the care of its parents during an equal period. In a word, if abandoned before the age of three years, it would infallibly periſh. Now, this neceſſary, and ſo long continued intercourſe between the mother and child, is ſufficient to communicate to it all that ſhe poſſeſſes: And though we ſhould falſely ſuppoſe, that a mother, in a ſtate of nature, poſſeſſes nothing, not even the faculty of ſpeech, would not this long intercourſe with her infant produce a language? Hence a ſtate of pure nature, in which man is ſuppoſed neither to think nor ſpeak, is imaginary, and never had an exiſtence. This neceſſity of a long intercourſe between parents and children produces ſociety in the midſt of a deſert. The family underſtand each other both by ſigns and ſounds; and this firſt ray of intelligence, when cheriſhed, cultivated, and communicated, unfolds, in proceſs of time, all the germs of cogitation. As this habitual intercourſe could not ſubſiſt ſo long, without producing mutual ſigns and ſounds, theſe ſigns and ſounds, always repeated and gradually engraven on the memory of the child, would become permanent expreſſions. The catalogue of words, though ſhort,

ſhort, forms a language which will ſoon extend as the family augments, and will always follow, in its improvement, the progreſs of ſociety. As ſoon as ſociety begins to be formed, the education of the infant is no longer individual, ſince the parents communicate to it not only what they derive from Nature, but likewiſe what they have received from their progenitors, and from the ſociety to which they belong. It is no longer a communication between detached individuals, which, as in the animals, would be limited to the tranſmiſſion of ſimple faculties, but an inſtitution of which the whole ſpecies participate, and whoſe produce conſtitutes the baſis and bond of ſociety.

Even among brute animals, though deprived of the ſentient principle, thoſe whoſe education is longeſt appear to have moſt intelligence. The elephant, which takes the longeſt time in acquiring its full growth, and requires the ſuccour of its mother during the whole firſt year of its exiſtence, is alſo the moſt intelligent of all animals. The Guiney-pig, which is full grown, and capable of generating at the age of three weeks, is for this reaſon alone, perhaps, one of the moſt ſtupid ſpecies. With regard to the ape, whoſe nature we are endeavouring to aſcertain, however ſimilar to man, he is ſo ſtrongly marked with the features of brutality, that it is diſtinguiſhable from the moment of his birth. He is then proportionally ſtronger and better formed than

than the infant: He grows faſter: The ſupport of his mother is neceſſary for a few months only: His education is purely individual, and conſequently as limited as that of the other animals.

Hence the ape, notwithſtanding his reſemblance to man, is a brute, and, inſtead of approaching our ſpecies, holds not the firſt rank among the animals; becauſe he is by no means the moſt intelligent. The relation of corporeal reſemblance alone has given riſe to the prejudice in favour of the great faculties of the ape. He reſembles man, it has been ſaid, both externally and internally; and, therefore, he muſt not only imitate us, but do every thing which we perform. We have ſeen, that all the actions which ought to be denominated *human*, are relative to ſociety; that they depend, at firſt, on the mind, and afterwards on education, the phyſical principle of which is the long intercourſe that neceſſarily ſubſiſts between the parents and children; that, in the ape, this intercourſe is very ſhort; that, like the other animals, he receives only an individual education; and that he is not ſuſceptible of that of the ſpecies. Of courſe, he can perform no human actions, ſince no action of the ape has the ſame principle, or the ſame deſign. With regard to imitation, which appears to be the moſt ſtriking character of the ape-kind, and which the vulgar have attributed to him as a peculiar talent, before we decide, it is neceſſary to inquire whether this imitation be ſpontaneous or forced. Does the ape imitate us from inclination,

tion, or becauſe, without any exertion of the will, he feels the capacity of doing it? I appeal to all thoſe who have examined this animal without prejudice, and I am convinced that they will agree with me, that there is nothing voluntary in this imitation. The ape, having arms and hands, uſes them, as we do, but without thinking of us. The ſimilarity of his members and organs neceſſarily produces movements, and ſometimes ſucceſſions of movements, which reſemble ours. Being endowed with the human ſtructure, the ape muſt move like man. But the ſame motions imply not that he acts from imitation. Two bodies which receive the ſame impulſe, two ſimilar pendulums or machines, will move in the ſame manner. But theſe bodies or machines can never be ſaid to imitate each other in their motions. The ape and the human body are two machines ſimilarly conſtructed, and neceſſarily move nearly in the ſame manner. But parity is not imitation. The one depends on matter, and the other on mind. Imitation preſuppoſes the deſign of imitating. The ape is incapable of forming this deſign, which requires a train of thinking; and, conſequently, man, if he inclines, can imitate the ape; but the ape cannot even incline to imitate man.

This parity is only the phyſical part of imitation, and by no means ſo complete as the ſimilitude, from which, however, it proceeds as an immediate effect. The ape has a greater reſemblance

blance to us in his body and members, than in the uſe he makes of them. By obſerving him attentively, we eaſily perceive, that all his movements are briſk, intermittent, and precipitous; and that, in order to compare them with thoſe of man, we muſt adopt another ſcale, or rather a different model. All the actions of the ape are derived from his education, which is purely animal. To us they appear ridiculous, inconſequent, and extravagant; becauſe, by referring them to our own, we aſſume a falſe ſcale, and a deceitful mode of meaſuring. As his nature is vivacious, his temperament warm, his diſpoſitions petulant, and none of his affections have been ſoftened or reſtrained by education, all his habitudes are exceſſive, and reſemble more the movements of a maniac than the actions of a man, or even of a peaceable animal. It is for this reaſon that we find him indocile, and that he receives with difficulty the impreſſions we wiſh to make on him. He is inſenſible to careſſes, and is rendered obedient by chaſtiſement alone. He may be kept in captivity, but not in a domeſtic ſtate. Always melancholy, ſtubborn, repugnant, or making grimaces, he may be ſaid to be rather conquered than tamed. The ſpecies, of courſe, have never been rendered domeſtic in any part of the world, and, conſequently, is farther removed from man than moſt other animals: For docility implies ſome analogy between the giver and the receiver of inſtruction.

ſtruction. It is a relative quality, which cannot be exerted but when there is a certain number of common faculties on both ſides, that differ only between themſelves, becauſe they are active in the maſter, and paſſive in the ſcholar. Now, the paſſive qualities of the ape have leſs relation to the active qualities of man than thoſe of the dog or elephant, who require no more than good treatment to communicate to them the delicate and gentle ſenſations of faithful attachment, voluntary obedience, grateful ſervice, and unreſerved devotion.

In relative qualities, therefore, the ape is farther removed from the human race than moſt other animals. His temperament is alſo very different. Man can inhabit every climate. He lives and multiplies in the northern as well as the ſouthern regions of the earth. But the ape exiſts with difficulty in temperate countries, and can multiply only in thoſe which are warm. This difference of temperament implies others in organization, which, though concealed, are not the leſs real: It muſt likewiſe have a great influence on his natural diſpoſitions. The exceſs of heat, which is neceſſary to the conſtitution and vigour of this animal, renders all his qualities and affections inordinate. No other cauſe is requiſite to account for his petulance, his ſalaciouſneſs, and his other paſſions, which appear to be equally violent and diſorderly.

Thus

Thus the ape, which philoſophers, as well as the vulgar, have regarded as a being difficult to define, and whoſe nature was at leaſt equivocal, and intermediate between that of man and the animals, is, in fact, nothing but a real brute, endowed with the external mark of humanity, but deprived of thought, and of every faculty which properly conſtitutes the human ſpecies; a brute inferior to many others in his relative powers, and ſtill more eſſentially different from the human race by his nature, his temperament, and the time neceſſary to his education, geſtation, growth, and duration of life; that is, by all the real habitudes which conſtitute what is called *Nature* in a particular being.

The

The ORANG OUTANGS, or the PONGO* and JOCKO†.

WE ſhall give the hiſtory of theſe two animals under one article; becauſe it is not improbable they belong to the ſame ſpecies. Of all

* In the Eaſt Indies this animal is called *Orang-outang*; in Lowando, a province of Congo, *Pongo*; and, in ſome parts of the Eaſt Indies, according to Kjoep, chap. 86. quoted by Linnaeus, *Kukurlacko*.

Homo ſylveſtris. Orang-outang; *Bontius*, *p.* 84.

Satyri ſylveſtres. *Orang-outang* dicti; *Icones arborum, ut et animalium*, Lugd. Bat. *apud Vanderaa*, *tab. antepenult.*

Traglodytes. Homo nocturnus; *Linn. Syſt. p.* 33.

Oran-outan; *Beakman's Travels.*

Oerangs-oetangs; *Voyages de Gauthier Schoutten aux Indes Orientales.*

Drill; *Charleton*, *Exercit. p.* 16.

Smitten; *Boſman*, *Voyage de Guinée*, *p.* 528.

Barris, according to ſeveral voyagers, Pongo; *Battel*, *Purchaſs*, &c.

† *Jocko*, *Enjocko*, the names of this animal in Congo; *Baris* in Guiney, according to Pyrard, *p.* 369. *Nieremberg*, *p.* 179.

Chimpanzee; *Scotin's print*, 1738.

Man of the wood; *Edwards*, *p.* 213.

Barrys; *Barbet's Guiney*, *p.* 101.

Quojas marrou; *ibid. p.* 115.

Satyrus Indicus; *Tulpii obſerv. med. lib.* 3. *c.* 56.

Homo ſylveſtris, Ourang-outang; *Tyſon's anatomy of a pigmy*, *p.* 108.

Simia ſatyrus, ecaudata, ferruginea, lacertorum pilis reverſis, natibus tectis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 34.

L'homme

all the apes, they have the greateſt reſemblance to man; and, conſequently, deſerve particular attention. We have ſeen the ſmall orang-outang, or jocko, alive, and have preſerved its ſkin. But, of the pongo, or great orang-outang, we can only give the relations of travellers. If theſe were faithful, if they were not often obſcure, falſe, and exaggerated, we could not heſitate in pronouncing it to be a different ſpecies from the jocko, a ſpecies more perfect, and approaching nearer to that of man. Bontius, who was chief phyſician of Batavia, and has left us ſome excellent remarks on the natural hiſtory of that part of the Indies, ſays expreſsly †, that he ſaw, with admiration, ſome individuals of this ſpecies

L'homme de bois, ſimia unguibus omnibus planis et rotundatis, caeſarie faciem cingente; *Briſſon, quad. p.* 134.

Mr Pennant, in his Synopſis of Quadrupeds, *p.* 96. makes but one ſpecies of the pongo and jocko, of which he gives the following deſcription:

Great ape with a flat face, and a deformed reſemblance of the human; ears exactly like thoſe of a man; hair on the head longer than on the body; body and limbs covered with reddiſh and ſhaggy hair; longeſt hair on the back, thinneſt on the fore parts; face and paws ſwarthy; buttocks covered with hair.

† Quod meretur admirationem, vidi ego aliquot utriuſque ſexus ereƈte incedentes imprimis (cujus effigiem hic exhibeo) ſatyram femellam tanta verecundia ab ignotis ſibi hominibus oeculentem, tum quoque faciem manibus (liceat ita dicere) tegentem, ubertimque lacrymantem, gemitus cientem, et caeteros humanos aƈtus exprimentem, ut nihil humani ei deeſſe diceres praeter loquelam . . . . Nomen ei indunt *Ourang-outang*, quod hominem ſilvae ſignificat; *Jac. Bont. Hiſt. nat. Ind. cap.* 32. *p.* 84. *et* 85.

ſpecies walking on two feet, and, among others, a female (of which he gives a figure) who ſeemed to have a ſenſe of modeſty, who covered herſelf with her hand when men appeared of whom ſhe had no acquaintance, who wept, groaned, and ſeemed to want nothing of humanity but the faculty of ſpeech. Linnaeus *, upon the authority of Kjoep, and ſome other voyagers, tells us, that the orang-outang is not deprived of this faculty; that he thinks, ſpeaks, and expreſſes himſelf by a kind of hiſſing words. This author calls him *homo nocturnus*, and, at the ſame time, gives ſuch a deſcription of him, that it is impoſſible to aſcertain whether he is a brute or a man. It may, however, be remarked, that, according to Linnaeus, this being, whatever he is, exceeds not the half of the human ſtature; and, as Bontius takes no notice of the magnitude of his orang-outang, we may preſume that they are the ſame. But this orang-outang of Linnaeus and Bontius would not be the true kind, which is larger than the talleſt man. Neither is he the jocko, which I have ſeen

* Homo nocturnus. Homo ſylveſtris *Orang-outang* Bontii. Corpus album, inceſſu erectum, noſtro dimidio minus, pili albi contortuplicati, oculi orbiculati, iridi pupillaque aurea. Palpebrae antice incumbentes cum membrana nictitante. Viſus lateralis, nocturnus. Ætas viginti quinque annorum. Die caecutit, latet; noctu videt, exit, furatur. *Loquitur ſibilo, cogitat, credit ſui cauſa factam tellurem, ſe aliquando iterum fore imperantem*, ſi fides peregrinatoribus. . . . Habitat in Javae, Amboinae, Ternatae ſpeluncis; *Linn. Syſt. nat. edit.* x. *p.* 24.

ſeen alive; for, though he was of the ſame ſize with that deſcribed by Linnaeus, he differed in every other character. I ſaw him frequently, and I can affirm, that he neither ſpoke, nor expreſſed himſelf by hiſſing, and that he did nothing which a well trained dog could not perform. Beſides, he differs in almoſt every article from Linnaeus's deſcription of the orang-outang, and correſponds better with the *ſatyrus* of the ſame author. For theſe reaſons, I ſuſpect the truth of the deſcription of this *homo nocturnus*. I even doubt of his exiſtence. It has probably been a white Negro, a Chacrelas *, whom the voyagers quoted by Linnaeus have ſuperficially examined and falſely deſcribed. For the Chacrelas, like the *homo nocturnus* of this author, have white, woolly, frizled hair, red eyes, a feeble voice, &c. But they are men, and neither hiſs, nor are they pigmies of thirty inches high: They think and act like other men, and are alſo of the ſame ſize.

Throwing aſide, therefore, this ill deſcribed being, and ſuppoſing a little exaggeration in the relation of Bontius concerning the modeſty of his female orang-outang, there only remains a brute creature, an ape, of which we ſhall find more pointed information in writers of better credit. Edward Tyſon †, a celebrated Engliſh anatomiſt, who has given an excellent deſcription both

* See vol. 3. Art. *Varieties of the human ſpecies.*

† The anatomy of a Pigmy.

both of the external and internal parts of the orang-outang, tell us, that there are two ſpecies, and that the one he deſcribed is not ſo large as the other which is called *barris* * or *baris* by travellers, and *drill* by the Britiſh. This *barris* or *drill* is the large orang-outang of the Eaſt Indies, or the pongo of Guiney. Gaſſendi having advanced, upon the authority of a voyager called *St Amand*, that, in the iſland of Java, there was a creature which conſtituted the ſhade between man and the ape, the fact was ſtrenuouſly denied. To prove it, Peireſc produced a letter from M. Noël, *(Natalis)*, a phyſician who reſided in Africa, from which it appeared †, that large apes were found in Guiney under the denomination of *barris*, who walk on two legs, have much more gravity and intelligence than the other ſpecies, and are extremely deſirous of women. Darcos, and afterwards Nieremberg ‡ and Dapper §, give nearly the ſame account of the barris. Battel calls it *pon-*

* The *baris* or *barris*, which they deſcribe to be much taller than our animal, probably may be what we call a *drill*; *Tyſon, anat. of a pigmy*, *p.* 1.

† Sunt in Guinea ſimiae, barba procera canaque, et pexa propemodum venerabiles; incedunt lente, ac videntur prae caeteris ſapere; maximi ſunt et *barris* dicuntur; pollent maxime judicio, ſemel dumtaxat quidpiam docendi. Veſte induti illico bipedes incedunt. Scite ludunt fiſtula, cythara, aliiſque id genus. . . Foeminae denique in iis patiuntur menſtrua, et mares mulierum ſunt appetentiſſimi; *Gaſſendi, lib.* 5.

‡ Nieremberg, Hiſt. Nat. Peregr. lib. 9. cap. 44.

§ Deſcript. de l'Afrique, par Dapper, p. 249.

go, and deſcribes it in the following manner: 'The greateſt of theſe two monſters is called '*Pongo*, in their language; and the leſſer is cal-'led *Engeco*. This *Pongo* is exactly propor-'tioned like a man; but he is more like a 'giant in ſtature; for he is very tall, and 'hath a man's face, hollow eyed, with long hair 'upon his brows. His face and ears are with-'out hair, and his hands alſo. His body is full of 'hair, but not very thick, and it is of a dunniſh 'colour. He differeth not from a man, but in 'his legs, for they have no calf. He goeth al-'ways upon his legs, and carrieth his hands 'claſped on the nap of his neck, when he goeth 'upon the ground. They ſleep in the trees, 'and build ſhelters for the rain. They feed 'upon fruit that they find in the woods, and 'upon nuts, for they eat no kind of fleſh. They 'cannot ſpeak, and have no underſtanding more 'than a beaſt. The people of the country, when 'they travel in the woods, make fires where 'they ſleep in the night; and in the morning, 'when they are gone, the Pongos will come 'and ſit about the fire, till it goeth out; for 'they have no underſtanding to lay the wood 'together. They go many together, and kill 'many Negroes that travail in the woods. Ma-'ny times they fall upon the elephants, which 'come to feed where they be, and ſo beat them 'with their clubbed fiſts, and pieces of wood,

'that

that they will run roaring away from them. Thoſe Pongos are never taken alive, becauſe they are ſo ſtrong, that ten men cannot hold one of them; but yet they take many of their young ones with poiſoned arrows. The young Pongo hangeth on his mother's belly, with his hands faſt claſped about her; ſo that, when the country people kill any of the females, they take the young one, which hangeth faſt upon his mother *.' It is from this explicit paſſage that I have derived the names *pongo* and *jocko*. Battel farther remarks, that, when one of theſe animals dies, the others cover his body with branches and leaves of trees. Purchas adds in a note, that, in the converſations he had with Battel, he learned that a pongo carried off a young Negro from him, who lived a whole year in the ſociety of theſe animals; that, on his return, the Negro ſaid, that they had never injured him; that they were generally as tall as a man, but much thicker; and that they were nearly double the volume of an ordinary man. Jobſon aſſures us, that, in places frequented by theſe animals, he ſaw a kind of habitations compoſed of interlaced branches of trees, which would at leaſt protect them from the ſcorching rays of the ſun †. 'The apes of Guiney,' ſays Boſman ‡, 'which are called *ſmitten* by the Fle-

 'miſh,

* Purchas's Pilgrims, part. 2. p. 982.

† Hiſt. gen. des Voyages, tom. 3. p. 295.

‡ Voyage de Guinée, p. 258.

'miſh, are of a yellow colour, and grow to a 'great ſize. I ſaw with my eyes one which 'was five feet high. Theſe apes have an ugly 'appearance, as well as thoſe of another ſpecies 'perfectly ſimilar in every reſpect, except that 'four of them would hardly be as large as one 'of the former kind. . . . They are capable 'of being taught almoſt every thing we chooſe.' Gauthier Schoutten remarks *, 'that the apes 'called *orang-outangs* by the Indians are nearly 'of the ſame figure and ſize with men, only 'their back and reins are covered with hair, 'though there is no hair on the fore part of 'their bodies; that the females have two large 'breaſts; that their viſage is coarſe, their noſe 'flat, and even ſunk, and their ears like thoſe 'of men; that they are robuſt and active; that 'they defend themſelves againſt armed men; 'that they are paſſionately fond of women, who 'cannot paſs through the woods, without being 'ſuddenly attacked and raviſhed by theſe apes.' Dampier, Froger, and other travellers, aſſure us, that the orang-outangs carry off girls of eight or ten years of age to the tops of trees, and that it is extremely difficult to reſcue them. To theſe teſtimonies we may add that of M. de la Broſſe, who aſſures us, in his voyage to Angola in the year 1738, that the orang-outangs, which he calls *quimpezés*, 'endeavour to ſurpriſe the Ne-

'greſſes

* Voyage de Gaut. Schoutten.

'greſſes, whom they detain for the purpoſe of 'enjoying them, and entertain them plentiful-'ly. I knew a Negreſs at Loango who remain-'ed three years with theſe animals. They grow 'from ſix to ſeven feet high. They erect huts, 'and uſe bludgeons in their own defence. They 'have flat faces, broad flat noſes, flat ears, ſkins 'clearer than thoſe of Molattoes, long thinly 'ſcattered hairs on ſeveral parts of their bodies, 'bellies extremely tenſe, and flat heels raiſed 'behind about half an inch. They walk upon 'two or four feet, at pleaſure. We purchaſed 'two young ones, a male of fourteen months of 'age, and a female of twelve,' &c.

We have thus enumerated the moſt certain facts we could collect concerning the great *orang-outang* or *pongo*; and, as magnitude is the chief character by which it differs from the jocko, I perſiſt in thinking that they are of the ſame ſpecies: For two circumſtances are at leaſt poſſible: 1. The jocko may be a permanent variety, a race much ſmaller than that of the Pongo. In fact, they both inhabit the ſame climate; they live in the ſame manner; and, of courſe, ought to reſemble each other in every article, ſince they both receive equally the influences of the ſame ſoil and ſky. In the human ſpecies, have we not an example of a ſimilar variety? The Laplander and Fin, though they live under the ſame climate, differ nearly as much in ſtature,

and much more in other qualities, than the jocko differs from the great orang-outang. 2. The jocko, or ſmall orang-outang, which we have ſeen alive, as well as thoſe of Tulpius, Tyſon, and others which have been brought to Europe, were all, perhaps, young animals, who had acquired only a part of their growth. The one I ſaw was about two feet and a half high; and the Sieur Nonfoux, to whom it belonged, aſſured me that it exceeded not two years of age. On the ſuppoſition, therefore, that its growth were proportional to that of man, it might, if it had lived, have arrived at the height of more than five feet. The orang-outang of Tyſon was ſtill younger; for it was only about two feet high, and its teeth were not perfectly formed. Thoſe of Tulpius and Edwards were nearly of the ſame ſtature with the one I ſaw. Hence it is probable, that theſe young animals, if poſſeſſed of liberty in their own climate, would have acquired with age the ſame height and dimenſions which travellers have aſcribed to the great orang-outang. Of courſe, till better information be received, we muſt regard theſe two animals as conſtituting but one ſpecies.

The orang-outang which I ſaw, walked always on two feet, even when carrying things of conſiderable weight. His air was melancholy, his gait grave, his movements meaſured, his diſpoſitions gentle, and very different from thoſe of other apes. He had neither the impatience of

of the Barbary ape, the maliciouſneſs of the baboon, nor the extravagance of the monkeys. It may be alledged, that he had the benefit of inſtruction; but the other apes, which I ſhall compare with him, were educated in the ſame manner. Signs and words were alone ſufficient to make our orang-outang act: But the baboon required a cudgel, and the other apes a whip; for none of them would obey without blows. I have ſeen this animal preſent his hand to conduct the people who came to viſit him, and walk as gravely along with them as if he had formed a part of the company. I have ſeen him ſit down at table, unfold his towel, wipe his lips, uſe a ſpoon or a fork to carry the victuals to his mouth, pour his liquor into a glaſs, and make it touch that of the perſon who drank along with him. When invited to take tea, he brought a cup and ſaucer, placed them on the table, put in ſugar, poured out the tea, and allowed it to cool before he drank it. All theſe actions he performed, without any other inſtigation than the ſigns or verbal orders of his maſter, and often of his own accord. He did no injury to any perſon: He even approached company with circumſpection, and preſented himſelf as if he wanted to be careſſed. He was very fond of dainties, which every body gave him: And, as his breaſt was diſeaſed, and he was afflicted with a teazing cough, this quantity of ſweetmeats undoubtedly contributed to ſhorten his life. He lived one ſummer

ſummer in Paris, and died in London the following winter. He eat almoſt every thing; but preferred ripe and dried fruits to all other kinds of food. He drank a little wine; but ſpontaneouſly left it for milk, tea, or other mild liquors. Tulpius*, who gives a good deſcription and a figure of one of theſe animals, that had been preſented to Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, makes nearly the ſame obſervations with regard to it, as I have already related. But, if we wiſh to diſtinguiſh the inſtincts peculiar to

* Erat hic ſatyrus quadrupes, ſed ab humana ſpecie quam prae ſe fert vocatur Indis *ourang-outang*, homo ſilveſtris, uti Africanis *Quojaſmorrou*: Exprimens longitudine puerum trimum, ut craſſitie ſexennem; corpore erat nec obeſo nec gracili, ſed quadrato, habiliſſimo tamen ac perniciſſimo. Artubus vero tam ſtrictis et muſculis adeo vaſtis, ut quidvis et auderet et poſſet. Anterius undique glaber, at pone hirſutus ac nigris crinibus obſitus. Facies mentiebatur hominem; ſed nares ſimae et aduncae rugoſam et edentulam anum. Aures vero nil diſcrepant ab humana forma, uti neque pectus ornatum utrinque mamma praetumida (erat enim ſexus foeminei). Venter habebat umbilicum profundiorem, et artus, cum ſuperiores tum inferiores, tam exactam cum homine ſimilitudinem ut vix ovum ovo videris ſimilius. Nec cubito deſuit debita commiſſura, nec manibus digitorum ordo; nedum pollici figura humana vel cruribus furae vel pedi calcis fulcrum. Quae concinna ac decens membrorum forma in cauſſa fuit, quod multoties incederet erectus, neque attolleret minus gravate, quam transferret facile qualecumque graviſſimi oneris pondus. Bibiturus prehendebat canthari anſam manu altera; alteram vero vaſis fundo ſupponens, abſtergebat deinde madorem labiis relictum.——Eandem dexteritatem obſervabat cubitum iturus; inclinans caput in pulvinar et corpus ſtraguli ſis convenienter operiens, &c.; *Tulpii, Obſerv. Medicae, lib.* 3. *c.* 56.

to this animal from the improvement it receives by education, we muſt compare the facts of which we have been eye-witneſſes, with the relations of travellers who have ſeen it in a ſtate of nature, in the full poſſeſſion of liberty, and in captivity. M. de la Broſſe, who purchaſed from a Negro two orang-outangs, whoſe age exceeded not twelve months, does not ſay that they had been inſtructed by the Negro. It appears, on the contrary, that they ſpontaneouſly performed moſt of the actions above recited. 'Theſe animals,' he remarks, 'have the inſtinct of ſitting at table like men. They eat every kind of food, without diſtinction. They uſe a knife, a fork, or a ſpoon, to cut or lay hold of what is put in their plate. They drink wine and other liquors. We carried them aboard. At table, when they wanted any thing, they made themſelves be underſtood to the cabbin-boy: And, when the boy refuſed to give them what they demanded, they ſometimes became enraged, ſeized him by the arm, bit, and threw him down. . . . . The male was ſeized with ſickneſs on the road. He made himſelf be attended as a human being. He was even bled twice in the right arm: And, whenever he found himſelf afterwards in the ſame condition, he held out his arm to be bled, as if he knew that he had formerly received benefit from that operation.'

Henry

Henry Groſs informs us, vol. 1. pag. 233. 'That ſome places towards the hills are covered 'with immenſe impenetrable foreſts, which afford 'a ſhelter for wild beaſts of all ſorts. But in 'that which forms the inland boundary of the 'Carnatic Rajah's dominions, there is one ſin-'gular ſpecies of creatures, of which I had heard 'much in India, and the truth of which the 'following fact, that happened ſome time before 'my arrival there, may ſerve for an atteſtation.

'Vancajee, a merchant of that country, and 'an inhabitant on the ſea coaſt, ſent up to Bom-'bay to the then governour of it, Mr Horne, a 'couple of thoſe creatures before mentioned, as 'a preſent, by a coaſting veſſel, of which one 'Captain Boag was the maſter, and the make of 'which, according to his deſcription, and that of 'others, was as follows.

'They were ſcarcely two feet high, walked 'erect, and had perfectly a human form. They 'were of a ſallow white, without any hair, ex-'cept in thoſe parts that it is cuſtomary for man-'kind to have it. By their melancholy, they 'ſeemed to have a rational ſenſe of their capti-'vity, and had many of the human actions. 'They made their bed very orderly in the cage 'in which they were ſent up, and on being view-'ed, would endeavour to conceal, with their 'hands, thoſe parts that modeſty forbids mani-'feſting. The joints of their knees were not 're-entering, like thoſe of monkeys, but ſaliant,

like

'like thoſe of men; a circumſtance they have '(if I miſtake not), in common with the orang-'outangs in the eaſtern parts of India, in Su-'matra, Java, and the ſpice-iſlands, of which 'theſe ſeem to be the diminutives, though with 'nearer approaches of reſemblance to the human 'ſpecies. But, though the navigation from the 'Carnatic coaſt to Bombay is of a very ſhort 'run, of not above ſix or ſeven degrees, whether 'the ſea air did not agree with them, or that 'they could not brook their confinement, or that 'Captain Boag had not properly conſulted their 'proviſions, the female ſickening firſt, died; and 'the male giving all the demonſtrations of grief, 'ſeemed to take it to heart ſo, that he refuſed 'to eat, and, in two days after, followed her. 'The Captain, on his return to Bombay, report-'ing this to the governour, was by him aſked, 'What he had done with the bodies? He ſaid 'he had flung them over-board. Being further 'aſked, why he did not keep them in ſpirits? 'he replied bluntly, that he did not think of it. 'Upon this, the governour wrote afreſh to Van-'cajee, and deſired him to procure another 'couple, at any rate, as he ſhould grudge no 'expence to be maſter of ſuch a curioſity. Van-'cajee's anſwer was, he ſhould very willingly 'oblige him, but that he was afraid it would not 'be in his power: That theſe creatures came 'from a foreſt about ſeventy leagues up the 'country, where the inhabitants would ſometimes

'catch

'catch them on the ſkirts of it; but that they 'were ſo exquiſitely cunning and ſly, that this 'ſcarcely happened once in a century.'

Francis Pyrard * relates, 'That, in the pro-'vince of Sierra Leona, there is a ſpecies of a-'nimals called *baris*, who are ſtrong and well 'limbed, and ſo induſtrious, that, when proper-'ly trained and fed, they work like ſervants; 'that they generally walk on the two hind feed; 'that they pound any ſubſtances in a mortar; 'that they go to bring water from the river in 'ſmall pitchers, which they carry full on their 'heads. But, when they arrive at the door, if 'the pitchers are not ſoon taken off, they allow 'them to fall; and, when they perceive the pit-'cher overturned and broken, they weep and 'lament.' Father Jarric, quoted by Nieremberg †, ſays the ſame thing, nearly in the ſame terms. With regard to the education of theſe animals, the teſtimony of Schoutten ‡ accords with that of Pyrard. 'They are taken,' he remarks, 'with ſnares, taught to walk on their 'hind feet, and to uſe their fore feet as hands in 'performing different operations, as rinſing 'glaſſes, carrying drink round the company, 'turning a ſpit,' &c. 'I ſaw, at Java,' ſays Guat ||, 'a very extraordinary ape. It was a female. She 'was

* Voyage de Francois Pyrard, tom. 2. p. 331.

† Euſ. Nieremberg. Hiſt. Nat. peregrin. lib. 9. cap. 45.

‡ Voyages de Guat Schoutten aux Indes Orientales.

|| Voyages de Fr. le Guat, tom, 2. p. 96.

'was very tall, and often walked erect on her 'hind feet. On theſe occaſions, ſhe concealed 'with her hands the parts which diſtinguiſh the 'ſex. Except the eye-brows, there was no hair 'on her face, which pretty much reſembled the 'groteſque female faces I ſaw among the Hotten-'tots at the Cape. She made her bed very neat-'ly every day, lay upon her ſide, and covered 'herſelf with the bed-clothes. . . . When her 'head ached, ſhe bound it up with a handker-'chief; and it was amuſing to ſee her thus 'hooded in bed. I could relate many other 'little articles which appeared to be extremely 'ſingular. But I admired them not ſo much as 'the multitude; becauſe, as I knew the deſign 'of bringing her to Europe to be exhibited as a 'ſhew, I was inclined to think that ſhe had been 'taught many of theſe monkey-tricks, which 'the people conſidered as being natural to the 'animal. She died in our ſhip, about the lati-'tude of the Cape of Good Hope. The figure 'of this ape had a very great reſemblance to 'that of man,' &c. Gemelli Carreri tells us, that he ſaw one of theſe apes, which cried like an infant, walked upon its hind feet, and carried a matt under his arm to lie down and ſleep upon. Theſe apes, he adds, appear, in ſome reſpects, to have more ſagacity than men: For, when the fruits on the mountains are exhauſted, they come down to the ſea-coaſts, where they feed upon

upon crabs, oyſters, and other ſhell-fiſhes. There is a ſpecies of oyſter called *taclovo*, which weighs ſeveral pounds, and commonly lies open on the ſhore. The ape, when he wants to eat one of them, being afraid leſt it ſhould cloſe on his paw, puts a ſtone into the ſhell, which prevents it from ſhutting, and then eats the oyſter at his eaſe.

'The apes along the banks of the river Gambia,' ſays Froger, 'are larger and more miſchievous than in any other part of Africa: The Negroes dread them, and cannot travel alone in the country, without running the hazard of being attacked by theſe animals, who often preſent them with a ſtick, and force them to fight. I have heard the Portugueſe ſay, that they have frequently ſeen them hoiſt up young girls, about ſeven or eight years old, into trees, and that they could not be wreſted from them without a great deal of difficulty. The moſt part of the Negroes imagine them to be a foreign nation come to inhabit their country, and that they do not ſpeak for fear of being compelled to work.'

'We might diſpenſe,' another traveller * remarks, 'with ſeeing a number of apes at Macacar; becauſe a rencounter with them is often fatal. It is neceſſary to be always well armed to defend ourſelves againſt their attacks. . . .

'They

* Deſcript. hiſtorique du royaume de Macacar, p. 51.

'They have no tail, and walk always erect on 'their two hind feet, like men.'

Theſe are nearly all the facts, concerning this animal, which have been related by voyagers who are leaſt credulous, and deſerve moſt credit. I have quoted the paſſages entire, becauſe every article is important in the hiſtory of a brute which has ſo great a reſemblance to man. And, that we may be enabled to aſcertain the nature of this animal with the greater preciſion, we ſhall now mark the differences and conformities which make him approach or recede from the human ſpecies. He differs from man externally by the flatneſs of his noſe, by the ſhortneſs of his front, and by his chin, which is not elevated at the baſe. His ears are proportionally too large, his eyes too near each other, and the diſtance between his noſe and mouth is too great. Theſe are the only differences between the face of an orang-outang and that of a man. With regard to the body and members, the thighs are proportionally too ſhort, the arms too long, the fingers too ſmall, the palm of the hands too long and narrow, and the feet rather reſemble hands than the human foot. The male organs of generation differ not from thoſe of man, except that the prepuce has no *fraenum*. The female organs are extremely ſimilar to thoſe of a woman.

The orang-outang differs internally from the human ſpecies in the number of ribs: Man has only twelve; but the orang-outang has thirteen.

The

The vertebrae of the neck are alſo ſhorter, the bones of the pelvis narrow, the buttocks flatter, and the orbits of the eyes ſunk deeper. He has no ſpinal proceſs on the firſt vertebra of the neck. The kidneys are rounder than thoſe of man, and the ureters have a different figure, as well as the bladder and gall-bladder, which are narrower and longer than in the human ſpecies. All the other parts of the body, head, and members, both external and internal, ſo perfectly reſemble thoſe of man, that we cannot make the compariſon without being aſtoniſhed that ſuch a ſimilarity in ſtructure and organization ſhould not produce the ſame effects. The tongue, and all the organs of ſpeech, for example, are the ſame as in man; and yet the orang-outang enjoys not the faculty of ſpeaking; the brain has the ſame figure and proportions; and yet he poſſeſſes not the power of thinking. Can there be a more evident proof than is exhibited in the orang-outang, that matter alone, though perfectly organized, can produce neither language nor thought, unleſs it be animated by a ſuperior principle? Man and the orang-outang are the only animals who have buttocks and calfs of the legs, and who, of courſe, are formed for walking erect; the only animals who have a broad cheſt, flat ſhoulders, and vertebrae of the ſame ſtructure; and the only animals whoſe brain, heart, lungs, liver, ſpleen, ſtomach, and inteſtines are perfectly ſimilar,

milar, and who have an appendix vermiformis or blind-gut. In fine, the orang-outang has a greater reſemblance to man than even to the baboons or monkeys, not only in all the parts we have mentioned, but in the largeneſs of the face, the figure of the cranium, of the jaws, of the teeth, and of the other bones of the head and face; in the thickneſs of the fingers and thumb, the figure of the nails and the number of vertebrae; and, laſtly, in the conformity of the articulations, the magnitude and figure of the rotula, ſternum, &c. Hence, as there is a greater ſimilarity between this animal and man than between thoſe creatures which reſemble him moſt, as the Barbary ape, the baboon, and monkey, who have all been deſigned by the general name of *apes*, the Indians are to be excuſed for aſſociating him with the human ſpecies, under the denomination of *orang-outang*, or *wild man*. As ſome of the facts we have related may appear ſuſpicious to thoſe who never ſaw this animal, we ſhall ſupport them by the authority of two celebrated anatomiſts. Tyſon * and Couper diſſected him

* The orang-outang has a greater reſemblance to man than to the apes or monkeys; becauſe, 1. The hairs on his ſhoulders are directed downward, and thoſe of the arms upward. 2. His face is broader and flatter than that of the apes. 3. The figure of his ear has a greater reſemblance to that of man, except the cartilaginous part, which is thin, as in the apes. 4. His fingers are proportionally thicker than thoſe of the

with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs, and have given us the reſults of the compariſons they made between

the apes. 5. He is in every article formed for walking erect, which is by no means the caſe with the apes and monkeys. 6. He has thicker buttocks than all the other apes. 7. He has calfs to his legs. 8. His breaſt and ſhoulders are broader than thoſe of the apes. 9. His heel is longer. 10. He has a cellular membrane, placed, as in man, under the ſkin. 11. His peritonaeum is entire, and not pierced or lengthened, as it is in the apes. 12. His inteſtines are longer than thoſe of the apes. 13. The inteſtinal canal is of different diameters, as in man, and not equal or nearly equal, as in the apes. 14. His caecum has a vermicular appendix, as in man; but this appendix is wanting in all the other apes: Beſides, the neck of the colon is not ſo long as that of the apes. 16. The inſertions of the biliary and pancreatic ducts have but one common orifice in man and the orang-outang; but, in the monkeys, theſe inſertions are two inches aſunder. 16. The colon is longer than that of the apes. 17. The liver is not divided into lobes, as in the apes, but entire, as in man. 18. The biliary veſſels are the ſame as in man. 19. The ſpleen, and, 20. the pancreas, are the ſame. 21. The number of lobes in the lungs is the ſame. 22. The pericardium is attached to the diaphragm, as in man. 23. The cone of the heart is blunter than in the apes. 24. He has no pouches at the bottom of the cheeks, as the other apes and monkeys have. 25. His brain is larger than that of the apes, and exactly formed like the human brain. 26. The cranium is rounder and double the ſize of that of the monkeys. 27. All the ſutures of the cranium are ſimilar to thoſe of man; and the bones called *ofſa triquetra Wormiana* are found in the lambdoid future, which is not the caſe in the other apes or monkeys. 28. He has the *os cribriforme* and the *criſta galli*, which are wanting in the monkeys. 29. He has the *ſella equina* exactly as in man; but, in the apes and monkeys, this part is more elevated and prominent. 30. The proceſſus pterygoideus is the ſame as in man; but it is wanting in the apes and monkeys.

between the different parts of his body with that of man. I have tranſlated this article from the

keys. 31. The temporal bones, and thoſe called *oſſa bregmatis*, are the ſame as in man; but, in the apes and monkeys, theſe bones are of a different form. 32. The os zygomaticus is ſmall; but it is large in the apes and monkeys. 33. The teeth, and particularly the dog-teeth and grinders, are more ſimilar to the human teeth than to thoſe of the apes. 34. The tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebrae of the neck, and the ſixth and ſeventh vertebrae, have a greater reſemblance to thoſe of man than to thoſe of the apes and monkeys. 35. The vertebrae of the neck are not perforated, as in the apes, for the tranſmiſſion of nerves, but plain and entire, as in man. 36. The vertebrae of the back and their proceſſes are the ſame as in man; and, in the lower vertebrae, there are only two inferior proceſſes; but, in the apes, there are four. 37. As in man, there are only five lumbar vertebrae; but, in the monkeys, there are ſix or ſeven. 38. The ſpinal proceſſes of the lumbar vertebrae are ſtraight, as in man. 39. The *os ſacrum* is compoſed of five vertebrae, as in man; but, in the apes and monkeys, it conſiſts only of three. 40. The coccix is compoſed of four bones, as in man, and theſe bones are not perforated; but, in the apes and monkeys, the coccix is compoſed of a greater number of bones, which are all perforated. 41. In the orang-outang, there are only ſeven true ribs (*coſtae verae,*) and the extremities of the falſe ribs (*coſtae nothae*) are all cartilaginous, and articulated with the bodies of the vertebrae; but, in the apes and monkeys, there are eight true ribs, and the extremities of the falſe ribs are oſſeous, and their articulations are placed in the interſtices between the vertebrae. 42. The ſternum of the orang-outang is as broad as that of man, and not narrow, as in the monkeys. 43. The bones of the four fingers are thicker than thoſe of the apes. 44. The thigh bone is perfectly ſimilar to that of man. 45. The rotula is round, and not long, ſingle, and not double, as it is in the apes. 46. The heel, the *tarſus*, and *metatarſus*, are the ſame as theſe of man. 47. The middle toe is not ſo long as in the apes. 48. The *obliquus inferior capitis*, *pyriformis*,

Engliſh, that the reader may be enabled to form a judgment of the almoſt entire reſemblance between this animal and the human ſpecies.

mis and *biceps femoris* muſcles, are ſimilar to thoſe of man; but they are different in the apes and monkeys, &c.

The orang-outang differs from the human ſpecies more than from the apes and monkeys in the following articles. 1. The thumb is proportionally ſmaller than that of man; but it is larger than that of the other apes. 2. The palm of the hand is longer and narrower than in man. 3. He differs from man and approaches the apes by the length of his toes. 4. He differs from man by having the large toe of the foot removed nearly to the diſtance of an inch from the next one, and he ſhould be rather conſidered as a four-handed animal than a quadruped. 5. His thighs are ſhorter than thoſe of man; and, 6. his arms are longer. 7. The teſticles are not pendulous. 8. The epiploon is larger than in man. 9. The gall-bladder is longer and narrower. 10. The kidneys are rounder than in man; and the ureters are alſo different. 11. The bladder is longer. 12. He has no *fraenum* to the prepuce. 13. The bone in the orbit of the eye is ſunk deeper. 14. He wants the two cavities below the *ſella turcica*. 15. The maſtoid and ſtyloid proceſſes are extremely ſmall. 16. The bones of the noſe are flat. 17. The *vertebrae* of the neck are ſhort, as in the apes, flat before and not round, and their ſpinal proceſſes are not forked, as in man. 18. He has no ſpinal proceſs in the firſt *vertebra* of the neck. 19. He has thirteen ribs on each ſide, and man has only twelve. 20. The *oſſa ilia* are perfectly ſimilar to thoſe of the apes, being longer, narrower, and leſs concave than in man. 21. The following muſcles are found in man, and are wanting in the orang-outang, *Occipitales*, *frontales*, *dilatatores alarum naſi*, *ſeu elevatores labii ſuperioris*, *interſpinales colli*, *glutaei minimi*, *extenſor digitorum pedis brevis*, *et tranſverſalis pedis*. 22. The muſcles which appear not in the orang-outang, and are ſometimes, found in man, are thoſe called *pyramidales*, *caro muſculoſa quadrata*, the long tendon and fleſhy body of the *palmaris*, the *attollens* and *retrahens auriculam*. 23. The orang-outang, has the

cies. I ſhall only remark, for the better underſtanding of this note, that the Engliſh are not confined, like the French, to a ſingle name to denote *apes*. Like the Greeks, they have two denominations, the one for the apes without tails, which they call *apes* *, and the other for the apes with tails, which they call *monkeys*. The apes of Tyſon could be no other than thoſe which we denominate *pithecus* or *pigmy*, and the *cynocephalus* or Barbary ape. I ſhould likewiſe remark, that this author gives ſome reſemblances and differences which are not ſufficiently accurate.

1. Tyſon makes it peculiar to man and the orang-outang, to have the hair on the ſhoulders directed downward, and that of the arms upward. The hair of moſt animals, it is true, is directed backward or downward; but there are ſome exceptions. The ſloth and the leaſt anteater have the hair of their anterior parts directed backward, and that of the crupper and reins di-

the *elevator* muſcles of the clavicles like thoſe of the apes, and different from thoſe of man. 24. The following are the muſcles by which the orang-outang reſembles the apes, and differs from man: *Longus colli, pectoralis, latiſſimus dorſi, glutaeus maximus et medius, pſoas magnus et parvus, iliacus internus, et gaſtrocnemius internus.* 25. He differs from man in the figure of the *deltoides, pronator radii teres, et extenſor policis brevis.* Anatomy of the orang-outang by Tyſon.

* Simiae dividuntur in cauda carentes, quae ſimiae ſimpliciter dicuntur; et caudatas, quae cercopitheci appellantur; quae prioris generis ſunt Anglice *Apes* dicuntur; quae poſterioris *Monkeys*; *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 149.

rected forward. Hence this character is of no great moment in the comparison of the orang-outang with man.

2. In the passage quoted from Tyson, I took no notice of the four first differences; because they are either too slight, or ill founded. The first is the difference of stature, which is an uncertain and gratuitous character, especially as the author acknowledges that his animal was very young. The second, third, and fourth are derived from the form of the nose, the quantity of hair, and other minute relations. I retrenched several other differences; for example, the twenty-first, drawn from the number of teeth. It is certain that both the human species and this animal have an equal number of teeth. If the latter had only twenty-eight, as our author remarks, it was owing to his youth; and, it is well known, that man, when young, has not a greater number.

3. The seventh difference is also very equivocal: The testicles of children are situated very high; and this animal, being young, ought not to have had them pendulous.

4. The forty-eighth mark of resemblance, and the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth marks of difference, are derived from the figure or presence of certain muscles, which, as they vary in most individuals of the human species, ought not to be regarded as essential characters.

5. All

5. All the reſemblances and differences drawn from parts too minute, as the proceſſes of the vertebrae, or derived from the poſition and magnitude of certain parts, ſhould only be conſidered as acceſſory characters; ſo that the whole detail of Tyſon's table may be reduced to the reſemblances and differences we have pointed out.

6. I ſhall mention ſome characters of a more general nature, ſome of which have been omitted by Tyſon, and others imperfectly related. 1. Of all the apes, baboons, and monkeys, the orang-outang alone wants thoſe pouches within the cheeks, into which they put their food, before they ſwallow it; for the inſide of his mouth is the ſame as in man. 2. The gibbon, the Barbary ape, all the baboons, and all the monkeys, except the douc, have flat buttocks, with calloſities on them. The orang-outang alone has plump buttocks without calloſities. The douc likewiſe has no calloſities; but his buttocks are flat and covered with hair; ſo that, in this reſpect, the douc forms the ſhade between the orang-outang and the monkeys. 3. The orang-outang alone has calfs of the legs and fleſhy buttocks. This ſingle character ſhows that he is beſt formed for walking erect; only his toes are very long, and his heel reſts with more difficulty on the ground than that of man. He runs with more eaſe than he walks; and, to enable him to walk eaſily and long, he would require

require artificial heels higher than thoſe of our ſhoes. 4. Though the orang-outang has thirteen ribs, and man but twelve, this difference does not make him approach nearer to the baboons or monkeys than it removes him from man; becauſe the number of ribs varies in moſt of thoſe ſpecies, ſome of them having twelve, others eleven, others ten, &c. Hence the only differences between the body of this animal and that of man are reduced to two, namely, the figure of the bones of the pelvis, and the conformation of the feet. Theſe are the only parts worthy of conſideration, by which the orang-outang has a greater reſemblance to the other apes than he has to man.

From this examination, which I have made with all the exactneſs I was capable of, a judgment may be formed concerning the orang-outang. If there were a ſcale by which we could deſcend from human nature to that of the brutes, and if the eſſence of this nature conſiſted entirely in the form of the body, and depended on its organization, the orang-outang would approach nearer to man than any other animal. Placed in the ſecond rank of beings, he would make the other animals feel his ſuperiority, and oblige them to obey him. If the principle of imitation, by which he ſeems to mimic human actions, were a reſult of thought, this ape would be ſtill farther removed from the brutes, and have a greater affinity to man. But, as we formerly

Plate CCLVIII.

A. Bell Sculpt.

JOCKO.

merly remarked, the interval which ſeparates them is immenſe ; and the reſemblance in figure and organization, and the movements of imitation which ſeem to reſult from theſe ſimilarities, neither make him approach the nature of man, nor elevate him above that of the brutes.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The orang-outang has no pouches within his cheeks, no tail, and no calloſities on his buttocks ; which laſt are plump and fleſhy. All his teeth are ſimilar to thoſe of man. His face is flat, naked, and tawny. His ears, hands, feet, breaſt, and belly, are likewiſe naked. The hair of his head deſcends on both temples in the form of treſſes. He has hair on his back and loins, but in ſmall quantities. He is five or ſix feet high, and walks always erect on his two feet. We have not been able to aſcertain whether the females, like women, are ſubject to periodical courſes ; but analogy renders this matter almoſt unqueſtionable.

THE

THE PIGMY*.

ARISTOTLE remarks, 'that there are 'animals whoſe nature is ambiguous, and 'are partly allied to man, and partly to qua-'drupeds; ſuch as the *pigmies*, the *kebes*, and 'the *cynocephali*. The *kebe* is a pigmy with a 'tail; and the *cynocephalus* is perfectly ſimilar 'to the pigmy, except that it is larger and 'ſtronger, and has a longer muzzle, approach-'ing nearly to that of the bull-dog, from which 'circumſtance its name has been derived. Its 'manners are likewiſe more ferocious, and its 'teeth

* Ape with a flattiſh face; ears like thoſe of a man; body of the ſize of a cat; colour above an olive brown, beneath yellowiſh; nails flat; buttocks naked; ſits upright; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 98.

Πίθηκος in Greek; *Simia* in Latin; *Le Pitheque* in French; *Chinchin* in Tartary; and *Sinſin* in China.

Pithecus; *Ariſt. Hiſt. Anim. lib.* 2. *cap.* 8.

Simia; *Geſner, Quad. p.* 847. *Raii Synopſ. Quad. p.* 149. *Johnſton de quad. tab.* 59.

Ape, 2d ſpec. *Boſman's Guiney, p.* 242.

Le Singe. Simia unguibus omnibus planis et rotundatis; *Briſſon. Quad. p.* 133.

Figura prima eſt earum ſimiarum quae caudas non habent: Hae caeteris facilius et citius manſuefiunt; caeteriſque ſolertiori ingenio praeſtant, hilarioreſque et verſutiores exiſtunt; *Proſp. Alp. Hiſt. Egypt. lib.* 4. *tab.* 20. *fig.* 1.

Simia ſylvanus, ecaudata, natibus calvis, capite ſubrotundo: *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 34.

'teeth are ſtronger than thoſe of the pigmy, 'and have a greater reſemblance to thoſe of the 'dog.' From this paſſage, it is apparent, that neither the pigmy nor the *cynocephalus* mentioned by Ariſtotle have a tail; for he ſays, that the pigmies with tails are called *kebes*, and that the *cynocephalus* reſembles the pigmy in every article, except the muzzle and teeth. Hence Ariſtotle takes notice of two apes without tails, the pigmy and *cynocephalus*, and other apes with tails, to which he gives the denomination of *kebes*. Now, to compare our own knowledge with that of Ariſtotle, we ſhall remark, that we have ſeen three ſpecies of apes without tails, the orang-outang, the gibbon, or long armed ape, and the magot, or Barbary-ape, and that the pigmy is none of theſe three ſpecies; for the orang-outang and gibbon could not be known to Ariſtotle, ſince theſe animals are only found in the ſouthern parts of Africa and India, which were not diſcovered in his time; beſides, they have characters very different from thoſe he aſcribes to the pigmy. But the third ſpecies, which we call the *magot*, or Barbary ape, is the *cynocephalus* of Ariſtotle; for it has no tail; its muzzle reſembles that of a bull-dog; and its canine teeth are long and thick. Beſides, this animal is common in Aſia Minor, and other eaſtern provinces which were known to the Greeks. The pigmy belongs to the ſame country; but we know it only from the relations of travellers.

lers. But, though we have never been able to procure this ape, its exiſtence is equally real with that of the *cynocephalus*. Geſner and Johnſton have given figures of the pigmy. M. Briſſon mentions his having ſeen it, and he diſtinguiſhes it from the *cynocephalus* or Barbary ape, which he likewiſe ſaw. He confirms Ariſtotle's remark, that theſe two animals reſemble each other in every thing, except that the *cynocephalus* has a longer muzzle than the pigmy *.

We remarked, that the orang-outang, the pigmy, the gibbon, and the Barbary ape, are the only animals to which the generic name *ape* ought to be applied; becauſe they alone want the tail, and walk ſpontaneouſly, and oftener on two feet than on four feet. The orang-outang and the gibbon are very different from the pigmy and Barbary ape. But, as the two latter have a perfect reſemblance, except in the length of the muzzle and the largeneſs of the canine teeth, the one has frequently been miſtaken for the other. They have always been mentioned under the

* The firſt race of apes, which have no tail, and a ſhort muzzle: 1. The ape. I ſaw ſeveral apes which differed only in magnitude: Their face, ears, and nails, were very ſimilar to thoſe of man. The hair which covered their bodies, except the buttocks, which are naked, is a mixture of green and yellow. The green predominates on the ſuperior part of the body, and the yellow on the inferior. . . . . The ſecond race of apes, which have no tail, and a long muzzle: 1. The *cynocephalus* differs from the ape only in having a long muzzle, like that of a dog. I ſaw ſeveral of them which had no difference but in ſize; *Briſſon. regn. anim. p.* 189. 191.

the common appellation of *ape*, even in languages which have one name for apes without tails, and another for thoſe which have tails. In German, both the pigmy and Barbary ape are called *aff*, and *ape* in Engliſh. It is only in the Greek language that each of theſe animals has a proper name. *Cynocephalus* is rather an adjective than a proper ſubſtantive; and for that reaſon we have not adopted it.

From the teſtimony of the ancients, it appears, that the pigmy is more mild and docile than all the other apes with which they were acquainted, and that it was common in Aſia, as well as in Lybia, and other provinces of Africa which were frequented by the Greek and Roman travellers. Hence I preſume that the following paſſages of Leo Africanus and Marmol ought to be applied to the pigmy. They tell us, that the apes with long tails, which are ſhown in Mauritania, and which the Africans call *mones*, come from the Negro country; but that the apes without tails are natives, and very numerous in the mountains of Mauritania, Bugia, and Conſtantina: 'They have,' ſays Marmol, 'the feet, the 'hands, and the countenance of a man, and are 'extremely malicious and full of ſpirit. They 'live upon herbs, corn, and all kinds of fruits. 'They go in troops into the gardens or fields; 'but, before they leave the thickets, one of them 'aſcends an eminence, from which he views the 'country; and, when he ſees no perſon, he 'gives

'gives the ſignal, by a cry for the reſt to pro-
'ceed, and removes not from his ſtation as long
'as they continue abroad. But, whenever he
'perceives any perſon approaching, he ſcreams
'with a loud voice; and, by leaping from tree
'to tree, they all fly to the mountains. Their
'flight is worthy of admiration; for the females,
'though they carry four or five young ones on
'their backs, make great ſprings from branch to
'branch. Though extremely cunning, vaſt
'numbers of them are taken by different arts.
'When wild, they bite deſperately; but by car-
'reſſes they are eaſily tamed. They do much
'miſchief to the fruits and corn; for they ga-
'ther it together in heaps, cut it, and throw it
'on the ground, whether it be ripe or not, and
'deſtroy more than they eat or carry off. Thoſe
'who are tamed perform things which are al-
'moſt incredible, and imitate every human ac-
'tion*.' Kolbe relates nearly the ſame facts with regard to the apes of the Cape of Good Hope. But, from his figure and deſcription, it is obvious, that theſe apes are baboons, and have a ſhort tail, a long muzzle, pointed nails, &c.; and that they are much larger and ſtronger than the apes of Mauritania †. We may, therefore, preſume, that Kolbe has copied the paſſage from Marmol, and attributed to the baboons of the Cape

* L'Afrique de Marmol, tom. 1. p. 57.

† See below, Art. *Babeon*.

Cape the manners and diſpoſitions of Mauritanian pigmies.

The pigmy, the Barbary ape, and the baboon, were known to the ancients; theſe animals are found in Aſia Minor, Arabia, Upper Egypt, and in all the northern parts of Africa. Hence this paſſage of Marmol may be applied to all the three. But it correſponds not with the baboon; for it mentions, that theſe apes have no tails. Neither is it the Barbary ape, but the pigmy, of which this author treats; for the Barbary ape is not eaſily tamed, and, inſtead of four or five, it generally produces only two young. But the pigmy, being ſmaller, ſhould produce a greater number. Beſides, it is milder and more docile than the Barbary ape, which is never perfectly tamed. For theſe reaſons, I am convinced that it is not the Barbary ape, but the pigmy, to which the paſſage in the above author ought to be applied. The ſame remark is applicable to a paſſage of Rubruquis; when mentioning the apes of Cathay, he ſays, 'That, in every article, 'they are faſhioned like man. . . . That they 'are more than a foot and a half high, and all 'covered with hair; that they live in caverns; 'that, in order to ſeize them, the natives put 'ſtrong inebriating liquors in the caverns they 'frequent; . . . that they aſſemble together to 'drink theſe liquors, crying *chinchin*, from which 'they have obtained the name of *chinchin*; and 'that, after intoxicating themſelves, they fall 'aſleep,

'asleep, when they are easily taken by the hun-'ters.' These characters correspond with the pigmy, and by no means with the Barbary ape. The latter we have seen alive, and never heard it cry *chinchin*. Besides, it is much more than a foot and a half high, and has not so great a resemblance to man as the author alledges. We have the same reasons for applying to the pigmy the figure and remark of Prosper Alpinus. He tells us, that the small apes without tails, which he saw in Egypt, tame sooner and more easily than any other; that they have likewise more sagacity and industry, and are gayer and more frolicsome. Now, the Barbary ape is thick, and of a considerable stature; it is a dirty, ferocious, melancholy animal, and is never fully tamed. Hence the characters given by Prosper Alpinus to his ape without a tale, apply not to the Barbary ape, and can belong to no other animal than the pigmy.

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The pigmy has no tail, and his canine teeth are not proportionally larger than those of man. He has a flat face; his nails are likewise flat, and rounded like those of the human species. He walks on two feet, and is about a foot and a half in length. His disposition is mild, and he is easily tamed. The ancients alledge, that the female is subject to the menstrual discharge, and analogy permits us not to doubt the fact.

The

The GIBBON, or Long-armed APE *.

THE Gibbon keeps himſelf always erect, even when he walks on four feet; becauſe his arms are as long as both his body and legs. We have ſeen him alive. He exceeded not three feet in height; but he was young, and in captivity. Hence we may preſume, that he had not acquired his full dimenſions, and that, in a natural ſtate, he might arrive at four feet. He has not the veſtige of a tail. But he is diſtin-

 guiſhed

* Long-armed ape, with a flat ſwarthy face, ſurrounded with gray hairs; hair on the body black and rough; buttocks bare; nails on the hands flat, on the feet long; arms of a diſproportioned length, reaching quite to the ground when the animal is erect, its natural poſture; of a hideous deformity; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 100.

Gibbon is the name under which M. Dupleix gave us this animal, which he brought from the Eaſt Indies. I firſt imagined this to be an Indian word. But I found, in a note upon Pliny by Dalecamp, that Strabo had denoted the *cephus* by the words *keipon*, from which *guibon* or *gibbon* had probably been derived. The following is the paſſage of Pliny, with Dalechamp's note; 'Pompeii Magni primum ludi oſtenderunt ex 'Ethiopia quas vocant *cephos* *, quarum pedes poſteriores 'pedibus humanis et cruribus, priores manibus fuere ſimiles: 'Hoc animal poſtea Roma non vidit.'

* *Cephos*; Strabo, lib. 15. κειπον vocat, eſſeque tradit facie fatyro ſimilem; *Dal. Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 8. *cap.* 19 *Nota.* It appears that the *cebus* of the Greeks, and the *cephus* of Pliny, which ought to be pronounced *kebus* and *kephus*, may have originally come from *keph* or *kophin*, the Hebrew and Chaldean name of the ape.

guiſhed fom the other apes by the prodigious length of his arms: When ſtanding erect on his hind feet, his hands touch the ground; and he can walk on his four feet without bending his body. Round the face there is a circle of white, which gives him a very extraordinary appearance. His eyes are large, but deep ſunk. His ears are naked. His face is flat, of a tawny colour, and pretty ſimilar to that of man. After the orang-outang and the pigmy, the gibbon would make the neareſt approach to the human figure, if he was not deformed by the exceſſive length of his arms; for, in a ſtate of nature, man would likewiſe have a ſtrange aſpect. The hair and the beard, if neglected, would form round his countenance a circle ſimilar to that which ſurrounds the face of the gibbon.

This ape appeared to be of a tranquil diſpoſition, and of gentle manners. His movements were neither too briſk nor precipitant. He received mildly what was given him to eat. He was fed with bread, fruits, almonds, &c. He was afraid of cold and moiſture, and did not live long in a foreign climate. He is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and particularly of Coromandel, Malacca, and the Molucca iſlands *. It appears

* Father le Comte tells us, that he ſaw in the Molucca's a kind of ape, which walked naturally on two feet, uſed its hands like a man, and had a face like that of a Hottentot. But the whole body was covered with a kind of gray wool.

It

pears that he is likewiſe found in more northern provinces, and that we ought to refer to the gibbon the ape of the kingdom of Gannaura, on the frontier of China, to which ſome travellers have given the name of *ſeſé* †.

The gibbon varies in ſize and colour. There are two in the royal cabinet, of which the ſecond, though an adult, is much ſmaller than the firſt, and is brown on all the parts where the other is black. But they ſo perfectly reſemble each other in every other article, that they unqueſtionably belong to the ſame ſpecies.

It had an exact reſemblance to an infant, and expreſſed its paſſions and appetites in the moſt perfect manner. He adds, that theſe apes are extremely gentle; that they ſhow great attachment to the people with whom they are acquainted, and embrace them with tranſport; that one of them, which he ſaw, was, at leaſt, four feet high, and was very dexterous and agile; *Mem. ſur la China, par Louis le Comte, p.* 510.

† In the kingdom of Gannaura, on the frontier of China, there is a very rare animal called *ſeſé*. It is nearly of the human figure. Its arms are very long; the body is black, and covered with hair; and it moves lightly and very quick: *Recueil des voyages, &c. tom.* 3. *p.* 168. *Nota.* 1. This character of very long arms belongs only to the gibbon; and, conſequently, indicates that the ſeſé is the ſame animal. 2. We may preſume, that the word *ſeſé* comes from *ſeſef* or *ſſef*, the name of the baboon in the provinces of Africa which border upon Arabia, and that it has been transferred from the baboon to the gibbon; for the arms of the baboon are not longer than thoſe of the other apes.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The gibbon has no tail. There are ſlight calloſities on his buttocks. His face is flat, brown, and ſurrounded with a circle of gray hairs. His canine teeth are proportionally larger than thoſe of man. The ears are naked, black, and round. The arms are enormouſly long. He walks on his two hind feet, and is about a foot and a half or three feet high. The female, like women, is ſubject to a periodical evacuation.

The

Plate CCLIX.

A. Bell Sculp.t

GREAT GIBBON.

Plate CCLX.

A. Bell Sculp.t

SMALL GIBBON.

The MAGOT, or BARBARY APE*.

OF all the apes without tails†, the magot agrees beſt with the temperature of our climate. We kept one ſeveral years. In ſummer, he delighted to be in the open air; and, in winter, he might be kept in a room without fire. Though by no means delicate, he was always melancholy, and ſometimes dirty. He uſed the ſame grimaces to mark his anger, or to expreſs his appetite. His movements were briſk, his manners groſs, and his aſpect more ugly than

* Barbary ape, with a long face, not unlike that of a dog; canine teeth long and ſtrong; ears like the human; nails flat; buttocks bare; colour of the upper part of the body a dirty greeniſh brown; belly of a dull pale yellow; grows to above the length of four feet; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 100.

Magot, the old French name of this ape, which we have adopted. *Momenet*, according to Johnſton. It is likewiſe called *Tartarin*, becauſe it is very common in South Tartary.

Cynophalus; *Ariſt. Hiſt. anim. lib.* 2. *cap.* 8. *Plinii lib.* 8. *cap.* 54. *Geſner, quad. p.* 859. *Proſper Alpin. Egypt. vol.* 2. *p.* 241. *tab.* 16.

Simia cynocephala..... Le ſinge cynocephale; *Briſſon. quad.*

Simia inuus, ecaudata, natibus calvis, capite oblongo; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 35.

† It is certain that this ape has no tail, though there is a ſlight appearance of one, formed by a ſmall appendix of ſkin about half an inch long, and ſituated above the anus. But this appendix has no vertebrae, and is only a portion of ſkin, which adheres not more to the coccix than to the reſt of the ſkin.

ridiculous. When agitated with paſſion, he exhibited and ground his teeth. He filled the pouches of his cheeks with the food which was given him, and generally eat every thing, except raw fleſh, cheeſe, and whatever had undergone a kind of fermentation. When about to ſleep, he loved to perch upon an iron or wooden bar. He was always chained; becauſe, though he had been long in a domeſtic ſtate, he was not civilized, and had no attachment to his maſters. He ſeems to have been ill educated; for I have ſeen others of the ſame ſpecies more intelligent, more obedient, more gay, and ſo docile as to learn to dance, to make geſticulations in cadence, and to allow themſelves peaceably to be clothed.

This ape, when erect upon his two hind legs, is generally two feet and a half, or three feet high; the female is ſmaller than the male. He walks more willingly on four than on two feet. When reſting, he commonly ſupports his body on two prominent calloſities, which are ſituated where the buttocks ought to be: The anus is placed higher. Hence his body is more inclined than that of a man, when ſitting. He differs from the pigmy or ape properly ſo called: 1. Becauſe his muzzle is thick and long, as in the dog; but the face of the pigmy is flat; 2. Becauſe he has very long canine teeth; 3. Becauſe his nails and fingers are neither ſo flat nor ſo round; and, 4. Becauſe he is larger, more ſquat,

ſquat, and of a more ferocious and untractable diſpoſition.

There are ſome varieties in this ſpecies. We have ſeen magots of different ſizes, and with hair more or leſs deeply coloured, and more or leſs buſhy. It even appears, that the five animals deſcribed and drawn by Proſper Alpinus, under the denomination of *cynocephali* *, are all magots, which differ only in magnitude, and in ſome other characters too ſlight to conſtitute diſtinct ſpecies. It likewiſe appears that the ſpecies is pretty generally diffuſed over all the warm climates of the Old Continent, and that they are found in Tartary, Arabia, Æthiopia, Malabar, Barbary, Mauritania, and as far as the Cape of Good Hope ‡.

Diſtinctive

* Proſper. Alpin. Hiſt. Nat. Ægypt. lib. 4. tab. 15. fig. 1. et tab 16. 17. 18. 19.

† The third ſpecies of Malabarian ape is aſh-coloured, and has no tail, or a very ſhort one. It is familiar, and eaſily apprehends what it is taught.—I received one in a preſent, and I once thought proper to beat it; but its cries brought about me ſuch a number of its neighbours in a wild ſtate, that, to prevent accidents, I reſtored it to liberty; *Voyage du P. Vincent Marie*, *p.* 405.

‡ It is probably this ſpecies of ape which Robert Lade mentions in the following terms: 'We traverſed a large 'mountain in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, 'and amuſed ourſelves with hunting large apes, which are very 'numerous in that place.——I can neither deſcribe all the 'arts practiſed by theſe animals, nor the nimbleneſs and impudence with which they returned, after being purſued by 'us. Sometimes they allowed us to approach ſo near them, 'that I was almoſt certain of ſeizing them. But, when I made 'the

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The magot has no tail, though there is a ſmall portion of ſkin which has the appearance of one. He has cheek-pouches, large prominent callo-ſities on his buttocks, canine teeth, proportional-ly longer than thoſe of man, and the under part of the face turned up, like the muzzle of a bull-dog. He has down on his face; the hair on his body is of a greeniſh brown colour, and that on his belly is a whitiſh yellow. He walks on the two hind feet, but oftener on four. He is three or three and a half feet high; and ſome of this ſpecies appear to be ſtill larger. The fe-males are ſubject to a periodical diſcharge.

The

'the attempt, they ſprung, at a ſingle leap, ten paces from 'me, and mounted trees with equal agility, from which they 'looked at us with great indifference, and ſeemed to derive 'pleaſure from our aſtoniſhment. Some of them were ſo large, 'that, if our interpreter had not aſſured us that they were 'neither ferocious nor dangerous, our number would not have 'appeared to be ſufficient to protect us from their attacks. 'As it could ſerve no purpoſe to kill them, we did not uſe 'our guns. But the Captain happened to aim at a very large 'one which ſat on the top of a tree, after having fatigued 'us a long time in purſuing him: This kind of menace, how-'ever, of which the animal, perhaps, recollected his having 'ſometimes ſeen the conſequences, terrified him to ſuch a de-'gree, that he fell down motionleſs at our feet, and we had 'no difficulty in ſeizing him. But, whenever he recovered 'from his ſtupor, it required all our dexterity and efforts to 'keep him. We tied his pats together. But he bit ſo furi-'ouſly, that we were under the neceſſity of covering his head 'with our handkerchiefs;' *Voyages by Robert Lade.*

Plate CCLXI.

A.Bell Sculp.

MAGOT.

Plate CCLXII.

A. Bell Sculp.t

MAGOT.

The BABOON, properly ſo called *.

IN man, the phyſiognomy is deceitful, and the figure of his body gives no indication of the qualities of his mind. But, in the brute creation, we may judge of the diſpoſition by the aſpect; for every internal quality appears externally. For example, in looking at the apes and baboons, it is eaſy to perceive, that the latter ought to be the moſt ſavage and miſchievous. Their manners differ as much as their figures. The orang-outang has the greateſt reſemblance to man; and he is the moſt grave, docile, and intelligent of the whole race. The Barbary ape, which begins to recede from the human figure, and approaches to that of the brutes by his muzzle and canine teeth, is briſk, diſobedient, and naſty. The baboons, who reſemble man in the hands only, and who have a tail, ſharp nails, a large muzzle, &c. have the air of ferocious beaſts, which they really are. The baboon, of which a figure is here

* In Latin *Papio*; in Engliſh, *Baboon*; in German, *Pavyon*; at the Cape of Good Hope, *Choac-kama*; in French, *le Papion*, or *Babouin*.

Papio; *Geſner. Icon. quad. p.* 76. *Briſſon. Regn. anim. p.* 192. Simia ſphinx, ſemicaudata, ore vibriſſato, unguibus acuminatis, natibus calvis; *Linn. ſyſt. Nat. p.* 35. *Nota.* Linnæus erred in making whiſkers a diſtinctive character of this animal; for the real baboon has no whiſkers. See our figure, which was drawn from the life.

here given, I ſaw alive. He was not perfectly hideous ; and yet he excited a degree of horror. Perpetually grinding his teeth, fretting and chafing with rage, his owner was obliged to keep him confined in an iron cage, the bars of which he moved ſo powerfully with his hands, that he inſpired the ſpectators with terror. He is a ſquat animal, whoſe compact body and nervous members indicate ſtrength and agility. He is covered with long cloſe hair, which gives him the appearance of being larger than he is in reality. His ſtrength, however, is ſo great, that he would eaſily overcome one or ſeveral men, if not provided with arms *. Beſides, he is continually agitated by that paſſion which renders the gentleſt animals ferocious. He is inſolently ſalacious, affects to ſhow himſelf in this ſituation, and ſeems to gratify his deſires, *per manum ſuam*, before the whole world. This deteſtable action recalls the idea of vice, and renders diſguſtful the aſpect of an animal, which Nature ſeems to have particularly devoted to ſuch an uncommon ſpecies of impudence ; for, in all other

* It is to this ſpecies that the animal called *tré, tré, tré, tré*, at Madagaſcar, ought to be referred. It is as large, ſays Flacourt, as a calf of two years old. It has a round head, and the face of a man. The fore and hind feet are like thoſe of the ape. The hair is criſped, the tail ſhort, and the ears reſemble thoſe of man. It is ſimilar to the *tanach* deſcribed by Ambroſe Pary. It is a ſolitary animal, and much dreaded by the natives ; *Voyage à Madagaſcar, p.* 151.

ther animals, and even in man, ſhe has covered theſe parts with a veil. In the baboon, on the contrary, they are perpetually naked, and the more conſpicuous, becauſe the reſt of the body is covered with long hair. The buttocks are likewiſe naked, and of a blood red colour; the teſticles are pendulous; the anus is uncovered, and the tail always elevated. He ſeems to be proud of all thoſe nudities; for he preſents his hind parts more frequently than his front, eſpecially when he ſees women, before whom he diſplays an effrontery ſo matchleſs, that it can originate from nothing but the moſt inordinate deſire *. The magot, and ſome others, have the ſame inclinations; but, as they are ſmaller and not ſo petulant, they are taught modeſty by the whip. The baboon, however, is perfectly incorrigible, and nothing can tame him.

Notwithſtanding the violence of their paſſion, theſe

* Papio, animal ad libidinem pronum, cum mulieres videt alacritatem ſuam oſtendit.——Papio quem vidi vivum, ad nutum haud ſecus, atque caput reliqua animalia, anum vertebat frequentius populo oſtentans; *Geſner. Icon. quad. p.* 77. ——In the Philippine iſlands, the baboons are ſo ſalacious, that the women dare not go far from their own houſes; *Voyage de Gemelli Carreri, tom.* 5. *p.* 209.—The baboons have no hair on their buttocks, which are ſo full of cicatrices and ſcratches, that they ſeem to be even deprived of ſkin. Theſe animals are inexpreſſibly laſcivious; *Deſcript. du Cap de Bonne-eſperance, par Kolbe, tom.* 3. *p.* 59.—'Papio, animal libidinoſum mulieribus facile vim inferens, robuſtum et ferox;' *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 35.

theſe animals produce not in temperate climates. The female generally brings forth but one young at a time, which ſhe carries between her arms, in a manner fixed to her pap. Like women, ſhe is ſubject to a periodical evacuation, which is common to her with the other female apes who have naked buttocks. Theſe baboons, though miſchievous and fierce, are not carnivorous. They live chiefly on fruits, roots, and ſeeds *. They aſſemble in troops for the purpoſe of robbing gardens: They throw the fruit from hand to hand, and over the walls; and they make great havock in all the cultivated lands.

Diſtinctive

* The baboons are paſſionately fond of raiſins, apples, and, in general, of all fruits which grow in gardens. . . . . Their teeth and paws render them formidable to dogs, who overcome them with difficulty, unleſs when exceſs of eating has made them heavy and inactive. ——I remarked that they neither eat fiſh nor fleſh, except when boiled or roaſted, and then they devour both with avidity. ——In their expeditions to rob orchards, gardens, or vineyards, they generally go in troops. Some of them enter the incloſure, while others remain on the wall as ſentinels, to give notice of any approaching danger. The reſt of the troop are ſtationed without the garden, at convenient diſtances from each other, and thus form a line which extends from the place of pillage to that of their rendezvous. Matters being diſpoſed in this manner, the baboons begin the operation; and throw to thoſe on the wall, melons, gourds, apples, pears, &c. Thoſe on the walls throw theſe fruits to their neighbours below; and thus the ſpoils are handed along the whole line, which generally terminates on ſome mountain. They are ſo dexterous, and quick-ſighted, that they ſeldom allow the fruit to fall in throwing it from one to another. All this is performed with profound ſilence and great diſpatch. When the ſentinels perceive any perſon, they cry; and

Plate CCLXIII.

A. Bell Sculpt.

LARGE BABOON.

Plate CCLXIV.

A. Bell Sculp.!

SMALL BABOON.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The baboon has cheek-pouches and large calloſities on his buttocks, which are naked, and of a blood colour. His tail is arched, and about ſeven or eight inches long. The canine teeth are proportionally much longer and larger than thoſe of man. The muzzle is very thick and long; the ears are naked; the body is maſſy and contracted; the members are thick and ſhort; the organs of generation are naked and fleſh-coloured. The hair is long, buſhy, of a reddiſh brown, and pretty uniform over the whole body. He walks oftener on four than on two feet. When erect, he is three or four feet high. In this ſpecies, there ſeem to be races ſtill larger, and others much ſmaller. We have given figures both of the large and ſmall kinds, in which we can perceive no other difference than that of magnitude. This difference, however, proceeds not from age; for the ſmall baboon appeared to be an adult as well as the large. The females are ſubject to the menſtrual diſcharge *.

and, at this ſignal, the whole troop fly off with aſtoniſhing rapidity; *Deſcript. du Cap de Bonne-eſperance, par Kolbe, tom.* 3. *p.* 57.

* In Auguſt 1779, a male baboon, remarkable for its magnitude, ſtrength, and beautiful colours, was exhibited at Edinburgh. It was generally thought to be a variety of the mandrill deſcribed by Geſner, Buffon, Ray, Linnaeus, and Briſſon. But, as it differed from the mandrill of theſe authors in

a number of characters, the Tranſlator cauſed a drawing of it to be made [See the plate]. The mandrill is ſaid not to exceed two feet in length. But this baboon, when erect, was near five feet high. The mandrill is repreſented as a good-natured, though not a ſportive animal. This baboon, on the contrary, was exceſſively fierce, preſented uniformly to the ſpectators the moſt threatening aſpect, and attempted to ſeize every perſon who came within reach of his chain. On ſuch occaſions, he made a deep grunting noiſe, and toſſed up his head almoſt perpetually. The baboon deſcribed by Buffon 'preſented his hind parts more frequently than his front, 'eſpecially when he ſaw women.' But this baboon uniformly preſented his face, and allowed no perſon to approach him behind. The Count de Buffon remarks, that the mandrill is an animal of the moſt diſguſting deformity, and that he perpetually licks a fnot which runs from his noſe. But the baboon under conſideration was an animal of great beauty, and had no viſible diſtillation from his noſtrils.

Since writing the above, Mr Pennant obligingly communicated to the Tranſlator the proof ſheets of a new and elegant edition of his excellent Synopſis of quadrupeds, in which is contained the following accurate deſcription of this animal, under the appellation of the *Great Baboon*.

GREAT BABOON.

Papio; *Geſner. quad. p.* 560. Simia Sphynx; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 35. Le Choras. Simia mormon; *Aſtroemar Schreber. p.* 92. *tab.* 8. Mus. Lev.

'Baboon with hazel irides; ears ſmall and naked; face ca-'nine, and very thick; middle of the face and forehead naked, 'and of a bright vermilion colour; tip of the noſe of the 'ſame; it ended truncated like that of a hog: Sides of the 'noſe broadly ribbed, and of a fine violet blue; the opening 'of the mouth ſmall; cheeks, throat, and goat-like beard, 'yellow: Hair on the forehead is very long, turns back, is 'black, and forms a kind of pointed creſt. Head, arms, and 'legs, covered with ſhort hair, yellow and black intermixed; 'the breaſt with long, whitiſh, yellow hairs; the ſhoulders 'with long brown hair.

'Nails

'Nails flat; feet and hands black: Tail four inches long, 'and very hairy: Buttocks bare, red, and filthy; but the ſpace 'about them is of a moſt elegant purple colour, which reaches 'to the inſide of the upper part of the thighs.

'This was deſcribed from a ſtuffed ſpecimen in Sir Aſhton 'Lever's muſeum. In October 1779, a live animal of this 'ſpecies was ſhown at Cheſter, which differed a little in co-'lour from the above, being in general much darker. Eyes 'much ſunk in the head, and ſmall. On the internal ſide of 'each ear was a white line, pointing upwards. The hair on 'the forehead turned up, like a toupée. Feet black; in other 'reſpects reſembled the former.

'In this I had an opportunity of examining the teeth. The 'cutting teeth were like thoſe of the reſt of the genus; but, 'in the upper and lower jaw, were two canine, or rather tuſks, 'near three inches long, and exceedingly ſharp and pointed.

'This animal was five feet high, of a moſt tremendous 'ſtrength in all its parts; was exceſſively fierce, libidinous, 'and ſtrong.

'Mr Schreber ſays, that this ſpecies lives on ſucculent 'fruits, and on nuts; is very fond of eggs, and will put eight 'at once into its pouches, and, taking them out one by one, 'break them at the end, and ſwallow the yolk and white: Re-'jects all fleſh-meat, unleſs it be dreſſed: Would drink quan-'tities of wine or brandy: Was leſs agile than other baboons: 'Very cleanly; for it would immediately fling its excrements 'out of its hut.

'That which was ſhown at Cheſter was particularly fond 'of cheeſe. Its voice was a kind of roar, not unlike that of 'a lion, but low and ſomewhat inward. It went upon all 'fours, and never ſtood on its hind legs, unleſs forced by the 'keeper; but would frequently ſit on its rump in a crouch-'ing manner, and drop its arms before the belly.

'Inhabits the hotter parts of Africa;' *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. Edit.* 2. *in* 4*to*, *p.* 173.

To this deſcription very little can be added. In the individual ſhown at Edinburgh, which was probably the ſame that Mr Pennant afterwards ſaw at Cheſter, the colours of the face were diſtinct and unmixed. The ribbed cheeks were of a ſky-blue colour. A vermilion line began a little above the eyes, and running down between them, and on each ſide of the

the noſe, ſpread over the ſnout. The inſide of the ears was blue, which, ſoftening from purple, terminated in vermilion. The beard, at the roots, was of the ſame dark brown colour with that on the upper part of the body; but it ſoon changed into a deep orange, and ended in yellow. The hairs on the belly were of an aſh-colour, and ſpeckled like the ſides of a partridge. The rump was of a vermilion colour; and the beautiful colours on the hips were only gradations from red to blue. If it had any calloſities on the buttocks, they were not apparent. The penis was nearly of the ſame red colour with the rump; that of the teſticles was more fiery, and ſoftened into a light blue, which likewiſe ſpread over the inſide of the thighs.——It was very fond of the ears of wheat, the grains of which it dexterouſly picked out, one by one, with its teeth.

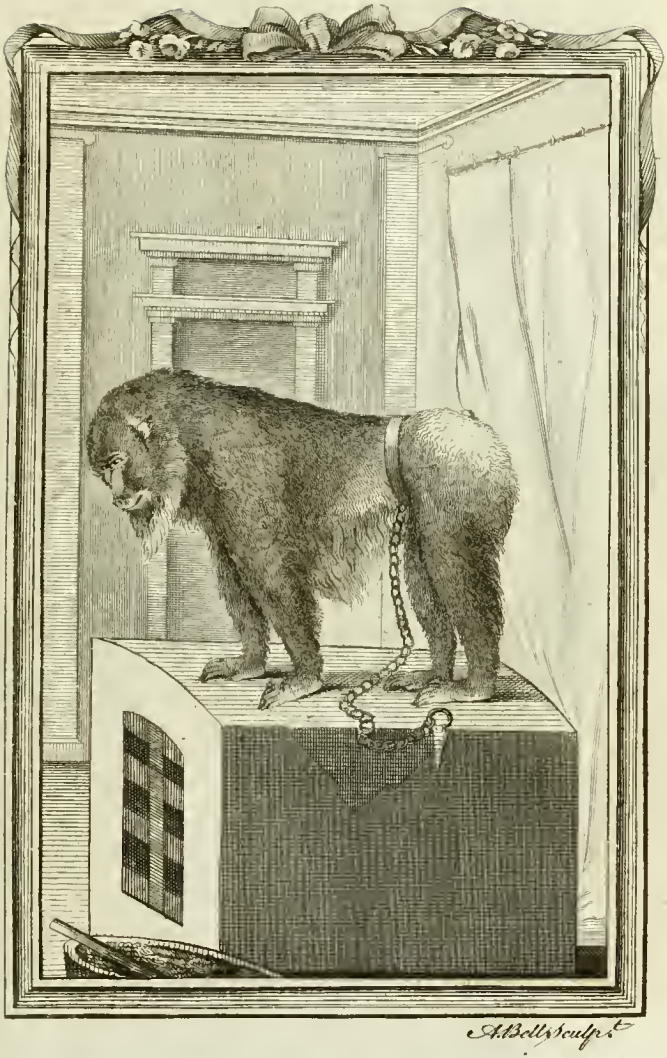
The

Plate CCLXV.

A.Bell Sculp.t

MANDRILL.

Plate CCLXVI.



A.Bell sculpt.

MANDRILL.

The MANDRILL *, or Ribbed Nose BABOON.

THE uglineſs of this baboon is perfectly diſguſting. His noſe, or rather his two noſtrils, are flat, from which a ſnot perpetually runs, and he licks it into his mouth with his tongue. His head is very large, and his muzzle long. His body is ſquat, and his buttocks are of a blood colour. His anus is conſpicuous, and ſituated almoſt as high as the loins. His face is of a violet colour, and ſurrounded on each ſide with deep longitudinal wrinkles, which

* Ribbed noſe baboon, with a long naked noſe compreſſed ſidewiſe, of a purple colour, and ribbed obliquely on each ſide; on the chin, a ſhort picked orange beard; tail very hairy, about two inches long, which it carries erect; buttocks naked; hair ſoft, duſky mottled with yellow; length, from noſe to tail, about two feet; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 103.

Simia maimon, caudata, ſubbarbata, genis caeruleis ſtriatis, natibus calvis; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 35.

Cercopithecus cynocephalus, parte corporis anteriore longis pilis obſita, naſo violaceo nudo; *Briſſon. regn. anim. p.* 214.

Mandrill, the name which the Britiſh, who frequent the coaſt of Guiney, have given to this animal.

There is a ſtrange ſort of animal, called by the white men in Guiney, a *Mandrill*; but, why it is ſo called, I know not, nor did I ever hear of the name before; neither can thoſe who call them ſo tell, except it be for its near reſemblance of a human creature, though nothing at all like an ape; *Smith's voyage to Guiney, p.* 52.

augment the fullenneſs and deformity of his aſpect. He is likewiſe larger, and perhaps ſtronger than the baboon; but, at the ſame time, he is more peaceable, and leſs ferocious. We here give figures of both the male and the female, which we have ſeen alive. Whether they had received a better education, or if they be naturally more gentle than the baboon, they appeared to be more tractable and leſs impudent; but they were equally diſagreeable.

This ſpecies of baboon is found on the Gold Coaſt, and in the other ſouthern provinces of Africa, where he is called *boggo* by the Negroes, and *mandrill* by the Europeans. Next to the orang-outang, he is the largeſt of all the apes or baboons. Smith relates *, that he had a preſent

* The body of the mandrill, when full grown, is as big in circumference as a middle-ſized man's. His legs are much ſhorter, and his feet longer, his arms and hands in proportion. The head is monſtrouſly big, and the face broad and flat, without any other hair but the eye-brows; the noſe very ſmall, the mouth wide and the lips thin. The face, which is covered by a white ſkin, is extremely ugly, being all over wrinkled as with old age; the teeth broad and very yellow; the hands have no more hair than the face, but the ſame white ſkin, though all the reſt of the body is covered with long black hair like a bear. They never go upon all four like apes, but cry when vexed or teazed, juſt like children. It is ſaid, that the males often attack and uſe violence to the Black women, wherever they meet them alone in the woods. They are generally very ſnotty-noſed, and take great delight in ſcraping it down from their noſes to their mouths. When I was at Skerbro, one Mr Cummerbus made me a preſent

ſent of a female mandrill, which was only ſix months old, and that it was as large as an adult baboon. He adds, that theſe mandrills walk always on two feet; that they weep and groan like men; that they have a violent paſſion for women, which they never fail to gratify when they find a woman at a diſtance from relief.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The mandrill has cheek-pouches, and callo-ſities on the buttocks. The tail exceeds not two or three inches. The canine teeth are much thicker and longer than thoſe of man. The muzzle is very thick, very long, and furrowed on each ſide with deep longitudinal wrinkles. The face is naked, and of a blueiſh colour. The ears, as well as the palm of the hands and ſoles of the feet, are naked. The hair is long,

ſent of one of theſe ſtrange animals, which are called by the natives *Boggoe*. It was a ſhe-cub of ſix months age, but was then larger then a baboon; *Smith's voyage to Guiney, p.* 51. In the ſame country, this animal is called *boogoe* or *boggo*, and *mandrill*, and they likewiſe call the orang-outang, *pongo* and *drill*. There is much ſimilarity in theſe names, and they are probably derived from each other: And, in fact, the pongo and boggo, or the drill and mandrill, have ſeveral common characters. But the firſt is an ape without a tail, almoſt naked, and with a flat oval face; and the ſecond is a baboon with a tail, long hair, and a thick and long muzzle. *Man*, in the German and Engliſh languages, ſignifies *man* in general; and *drill* in the jargon of ſome of our French provinces, denotes a *vigorous libertine*.

of a reddiſh brown upon the body, and gray upon the breaſt and belly. He walks on two feet oftener than on four. When erect, he is four or four and a half feet high; and ſome of them ſeem to be ſtill larger. The females are ſubject to the *menſes*.

The

Plate CCLXVII.

A Bell Sculp.t

FEMALE MANDRILL.

The OUANDEROU * and the LOWANDO **.

THOUGH theſe two animals appear to belong to the ſame ſpecies, we have preſerved to each of them the proper names they receive in Ceylon, which is their native country; becauſe they conſtitute, at leaſt, two diſtinct and permanent races. The body of the ouanderou is covered with brown and black hairs; it has a buſhy head, and a large beard. The body of the lowando, on the contrary, is covered with whitiſh hairs, and the hair on its head and beard is black. In the ſame country, there is a third race or variety, which

* *Ouanderou, Wanderu*, the names of this animal in Ceylon.

Simia ex Egypto Venetias deducta; *Proſp. Alpin. vol.* 2. *p.* 245. *tab.* 20.

Ouanderou, a kind of ape in Ceylon, of which there appear to be two ſpecies; *Relation de Ceylon, par Knox, tom.* 1. *p.* 105. 111. *fig. ibid.*

Cercopithecus niger, barba incana promiſſa, *Wandera* Zeylonenſibus; *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 158.

Cercopithecus barbatus niger, barba incana; *Briſſon, regn. anim. p.* 207.

** *Lowando, Elwanda*, the names of this animal in Ceylon. *Nota.* 1. It appears to be only a variety of the ouanderou. 2. There ſeems to be another variety of theſe animals; the ouanderou with a black body and white beard, and the lowando with a gray body and black beard. Others of the ſame ſpecies are totally white.

is probably the common ſtock of the other two; for the hair on its body, head, and beard, is of one uniform white colour. Theſe three animals are not apes, but baboons, of which they have all the characters both in figure and diſpoſitions. They are wild, and even ferocious. Their muzzle is long, their tail ſhort, and they are nearly of the ſame ſize and ſtrength as the baboons. Their bodies are indeed leſs ſquat, and their hind parts ſeem to be more feeble. That of which we have given a figure, was exhibited to us under falſe appellations, both with regard to its name and climate. Its owners told us, that it came from the continent of America, and that it was called *cayouvaſſou*. I ſoon recollected that this word *cayouvaſſou* is a Braſilian term, which is pronounced *ſajououaſſou*, and ſignifies *ſapajou*; and, conſequently, that it was improperly applied; ſince all the ſapajous have very long tails. But the animal under conſideration is a baboon with a very ſhort tail. Beſides, not a ſingle ſpecies of baboon exiſts in America. Errors with regard to climate are very common, eſpecially among thoſe who exhibit wild beaſts: When they are ignorant of the climate and the name of an animal, they fail not to give it a foreign denomination, which, whether true or falſe, equally ſerves their purpoſe.

Theſe baboon-ouanderous, when not tamed, are ſo miſchievous, that they muſt be kept in iron cages, where they are frequently agitated with

with vaſt fury. But, when taken young, they are eaſily tamed, and appear to be even more ſuſceptible of education than the other baboons. The Indians delight in inſtructing theſe animals, and pretend that the other apes, that is, the monkeys, have a great reſpect for the baboons, who are poſſeſſed of more gravity and intelligence. In a ſtate of liberty *, they are extremely wild, and keep perpetually in the woods †. If we may credit travellers, thoſe which are all white are the ſtrongeſt and moſt miſchievous. They are violently fond of women, ſtrong enough to raviſh them when found alone ‡, and often injure them ſo as to prove fatal.

Diſtinctive

* In Malabar, we find four ſpecies of apes: The firſt is all black and luſtrous, with a white beard, which ſurrounds its chin, and is more than a palm in length. The other apes have ſuch a reſpect for this ſpecies, that they humble themſelves in its preſence, as if they were conſcious of its ſuperiority. The Princes and Nobles eſteem theſe bearded apes; becauſe they appear to have more gravity and intelligence than the other kinds. They are educated for ceremonies and ſports, in which they acquit themſelves to the admiration of the ſpectators; *Voyage du Pere Vincent Marie, p.* 405.

† In Ceylon, there are monkeys as large as our ſpaniels. They have gray hair, a black viſage, and a white beard which extends from the one ear to the other. . . . We meet with others of the ſame ſize, but of a different colour. This difference in colour appears not to alter the ſpecies; for they equally receive the denomination of *ouanderous*. They do little injury to the cultivated lands, and generally remain in the woods, where they live upon leaves and buds; but, when taken, they eat any thing; *Relation de Knox, tom.* 1. *p.* 107. & 111.—*Hiſt. des voyages, tom.* 8. *p.* 545.

† The white apes, which are ſometimes of the ſize of the

largeſt

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ouanderou has cheek-pouches, and calloſities on the buttocks. The tail is ſeven or eight inches in length. The canine teeth are longer and larger than thoſe of man. The muzzle is thick and long. The head is environed with a broad mane, and a large beard of coarſe hairs. The body is pretty long, and thin behind. In this ſpecies, there are races which vary in colour. Some have the hair on the body black, and a white beard; in others, the hair on the body is whitiſh, and the beard black. They walk more frequently on four than on two feet; and, when erect, they are three or three and a half feet high. The females are ſubject to the periodical evacuation.

The

largeſt bull-dogs, are more dangerous than the black. They have a great deſire for women, and, after committing many outrages on them, terminate the ſcene by ſtrangling them. They ſometimes come to the very houſes; but the natives of Macacar, who are extremely jealous of their wives, take care to prevent the admiſſion of ſuch hideous gallants; *Deſcript. de Macacar*, *p.* 50.

Plate CCLXVIII.

A. Bell Sculp.

MAIMON.

The MAIMON, or Pig-tailed BABOON*.

THE apes, baboons, and monkeys, form three tribes, with intervals between each, the firſt of which is filled by the magot, and the ſecond by the maimon. The latter conſtitutes the link or ſhade between the baboons and monkeys, as the magot does between the apes and baboons. In effect, the maimon reſembles the baboons by the thickneſs and largeneſs of his muzzle, and by his ſhort, arched tail; but he differs from them, and approaches the monkeys, by the ſmallneſs of his ſize, and the mildneſs of his nature. Mr Edwards has given a figure and deſcription of the maimon, under the denomination of the *pig-tailed ape*. This peculiar character

* Pig-tailed baboon, with a pointed face; eyes hazel; above and beneath the mouth ſome few black hairs; face naked of a ſwarthy redneſs; two ſharp canine teeth; ears like the human; crown of the head duſky; hair on the limbs and body brown, inclining to aſh-colour; paleſt on the belly; fingers black; nails long and flat; thumbs on the hind feet very long, connected to the neareſt toe by a broad membrane; tail four inches long, exactly like a pig's, and almoſt naked; the bare ſpaces on the rump red, and but ſmall; length from head to tail twenty-two inches.

Pig tailed monkey; *Edwards*, *p.* 8.

Simia Nemeſtrina, ſemicaudata, ſub-barbata, griſea, iridibus brunneis, natibus calvis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 35. *Brit. Muſ.*

racter is sufficient to distinguish him; for, of all the baboons or monkeys, he alone has a naked, slender, and arched tail, like that of a pig. He is nearly of the size of the magot, and has so strong a resemblance to the macaque, or hare-lipped monkey, that he might be regarded as a variety of this species, if his tail were not totally different. He has a naked, tawny face, chesnut coloured eyes, black eye-lids, a flat nose, and thin lips, with some stiff hairs, but too short to form whiskers. He has not, like the apes and baboons, his testicles and penis prominent and apparent; the whole organs are concealed under the skin. Hence the maimon, though vivacious and full of fire, has none of that impudent petulance peculiar to the baboons. He is gentle, tractable, and even caressing. He is found in Sumatra, and probably in other southern provinces of India; of course he endures with difficulty the cold of our climate. The one we saw in Paris lived a short time only, and that which Mr Edwards described, existed only twelve months in London *.

Distinctive

* The pig-tailed monkey, from the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea, was brought to England in the year 1752. . . . It was extremely lively and full of action. It was about the bigness of a common house-cat. It was a male . . . . . But, since I purchased this, which lived a year with me, I have seen a female of the same species shown in Bartholomew fair, London. It was larger by half than mine, which I carried to compare with it. They seemed highly pleased with each other's company, though it was the first time of their meeting; *Edwards's Gleanings*, *p.* 8.

Plate CCLXIX.

A. Bell Sculpt.

OUANDEROU.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The maimon has cheek-pouches, calloſities on the buttocks, and a naked, curled up tail from five to ſix inches in length. The canine teeth are not proportionally longer than thoſe of man. The muzzle is very large; the orbits of the eyes are prominent above; the face, the ears the hands, and the feet are naked and fleſh-coloured. The hair on the body is of an olive black colour, and of a reddiſh yellow on the belly. He ſometimes walks on two, and ſometimes on four feet. When erect, he is two feet, or two feet and a half high. The female is ſubject to the menſtrual flux.

The

The MACAQUE or Hare-lipped MONKEY *, and the EGRET †.

OF all the *guenons*, or monkeys with long tails, the macaque makes the neareſt approach to the baboons. Like them, his body is ſhort

* Hare-lipped monkey, with the noſtrils divided like thoſe of a hare; noſe thick, flat and wrinkled; head large; eyes ſmall; teeth very white; body thick and clumſy; buttocks naked; tail long; colour varies, ſometimes like that of a wolf, but others are brown, tinged with yellow or olive. The tail is rather ſhorter than the body, and is always carried arched; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 111.

Cercopithecus Angolenſis major, macaquo; *Marcgrave, Braſil. p.* 227. *Raii Synopſ. quad. p.* 155. *Klein. quad. p.* 89.

Cercopithecus cynocephalus, naribus bifidis elatis, natibus calvis; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 152.

Simia cynomolgus, caudata, imberbis, naribus bifidis elatis, cauda arcuata, natibus calvis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 38.

Simia Ægyptiaca, cauda elongata, clunibus tuberoſis nudis; *Haſſelquiſt.* Here the epithet *Ægyptiaca* is improperly applied; for Ægypt is not the native country of any ſpecies of monkeys. Etſi in Ægypto nullum ſimiarum genus naſcatur, cujuſlibet tamen generis et ex Arabia felici, et ex Æthiopia immenſae mercaturae cauſa illuc convehuntur; *Proſper. Alpin. Hiſt. Ægypt. lib.* 4. *p.* 240.

† The egret monkey, with a long face, and an upright ſharp pointed tuft on the top of the head; hair on the fore head black; the tuft and upper part of the body light gray; eye-brows large; beard ſmall. It is of the ſize of a ſmall cat; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 116.

Simia aygula, caudata, ſubimberbis, griſea, eminentia piloſa verticis reverſa longitudinali; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 39. *Oſbeck's voyage, vol.* 1. *p.* 151.

Cercopithecus

ſhort and ſquat, his head and muzzle large, his noſe flat, his cheeks wrinkled, and, at the ſame time, he exceeds moſt of the other monkeys in ſize. He is alſo extremely ugly; ſo that he might be regarded as a ſmall ſpecies of baboon, if his tail were not long and buſhy, while that of the baboons in general is very ſhort. This ſpecies is a native of Congo, and other ſouthern provinces of Africa. It is numerous, and ſubject to ſeveral varieties in ſize, in colour, and in the diſpoſition of the hair. The body of that deſcribed by Haſſelquiſt was more than two feet long; and thoſe we have ſeen exceed not a foot and a half. The one we have denominated *egret*, becauſe it has a creſt or tuft of hair on the top of the head, appears to be only a variety of the macaque, which it reſembles in every article, except this and ſome other ſlight differences in the hair. They are both of mild manners, and extremely tractable. But, independent of a diſagreeable muſky odour which they both diffuſe, they are ſo dirty, ſo ugly, and ſo loathſome, that, when they make their grimaces, they cannot be viewed without horror and diſguſt. Theſe monkeys go often in troops, eſpecially in their expeditions to rob gardens. Boſman relates, that they take in each paw a quantity of millet, and

Cercopithecus Angolenſis, Macaquo. . . . . Caudam portat arcuatam. . . Clamat *hah, hah;* dentes habet albiſſimos. . . . Penem habet humano ſimilem, inſtar pueri; *Marcgr. Hiſt. Nat. Braſil. p.* 227.

and an equal quantity under their arms and in their mouths; that they return thus loaded leaping on their hind feet, and, when purſued, they drop the ſtalks which they held under their arms and in their hands, preſerving only what they carry in their teeth, to enable them to run with more ſpeed on their four feet. He adds, that they examine, with the moſt ſcrupulous accuracy, every ſtalk of millet they pull, and, if it does not pleaſe them, they throw it on the ground, and tear up others. By this delicacy of choice, they do more damage than by their robberies*.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The macaque has cheek-pouches, and calloſities on his buttocks. His tail is from eighteen to twenty inches long. His head is large, his muzzle very thick, and his face naked, livid, and wrinkled. His ears are covered with hair. His body is ſhort and ſquat, and his limbs thick and ſhort. The hair on the ſuperior parts of his body is of a greeniſh aſh-colour, and of a yellowiſh gray on the breaſt and belly. He has a ſmall creſt of hair on the top of the head. He walks on four and ſometimes on two feet. The length of his body, comprehending that of the head, is about eighteen or twenty inches. In this ſpecies, there appear to be races much larger,

* Voyage de Boſman, p. 258.

Plate CCLXX.

A Bell Sculp!

MACAQUE.

Plate CCLXXI.

E. Nibbelt Sculp.t

AIGRETTE.

ger, and others much ſmaller, ſuch as that of the following.

The egret ſeems to be only a variety of the macaque : He is about one third leſs in all his dimenſions. Inſtead of a ſmall creſt of hair on the top of the head, as in the macaque, the egret has an erect, pointed tuft. The hair on his front is black ; but that on the front of the macaque is greeniſh. The tail of the egret is likewiſe proportionally larger than that of the macaque. The females of both kinds have periodic evacuations.

The

The PATAS *, or red MONKEY.

THE Patas belongs to the ſame country, and is nearly of the ſame ſize with the macaque ; but his body is longer, his face leſs hideous, and his hair more beautiful. He is remarkable for the brilliancy of his robe, which is of ſo vivid a red as to have the appearance of being painted. We have ſeen two varieties of this ſpecies. The firſt has a black line above the eyes, which extends from ear to ear. The ſecond differs from the firſt only in the colour of this line, which is white. Both have long hair under the chin and round the cheeks, which makes a fine beard : But, in the firſt, it is yellow, and, in the ſecond, white. This variety ſeems to indicate others in the colour of the hair ; and I am inclined to think, that the monkey mentioned

* The name of this monkey in Senegal, its native country. It is commonly called the *red ape of Senegal.*

Brue found in Tabao a new ſpecies of ape, of ſo lively a red colour, that a perſon would have imagined it to be painted. The Negroes call it *Patas* ; *Relat. de Brue, Hiſt. gen. des voyages, tom.* 2. *p.* 520.

Red monkey with a long noſe ; eyes ſunk in the head ; ears furniſhed with pretty long hairs ; body ſlender : Over each eye, from ear to ear, extends a black line : The upper part of the body of a moſt beautiful and bright bay, almoſt red, ſo vivid as to appear painted ; the lower parts aſh-colour, tinged with yellow. The tail is not ſo long as the body, the length of which is about one foot ſix inches ; *Pennant's Syn. of quad. p.* 116.

mentioned by Marmol *, which is of the colour of a wild cat, and ſaid to come from the Negro country, is a variety of the patas.

Theſe monkeys are not equally dexterous as the other kinds; and, at the ſame time, they are extremely inquiſitive. 'I have ſeen them,' ſays Brue,' deſcend from the tops of the trees to the 'extremities of the branches, in order to admire 'the barks as they paſſed. They ſtare for ſome 'time, ſeem to be entertained with what they 'have ſeen, and then give place to thoſe who 'come after. They became ſo familiar as to 'throw branches at the Frenchmen, who re-'turned the compliment by the ſhot of their 'muſkets. Some of them fell, others were 'wounded, and the reſt were ſtruck with a 'ſtrange conſternation. One party raiſed hide-'ous cries; another collected ſtones to throw at 'the enemy: Some of them, with their bowels 'in their hands, attempted to throw their in-'trails at the ſpectators. At laſt, perceiving the 'combat to be at leaſt equal, they retired †.'

It is probably this ſpecies of monkey which le Maire ſpeaks of in the following terms: 'The havock which theſe monkeys make in the 'fields of Senegal, when the millet and other 'grains are ripe, is not to be expreſſed. They

* The apes of the colour of a wild cat, with a long tail, and a white or black muzzle, commonly called in Spain *Galos-paulés*, come from the Negro country; *L'Afrique de Marmol, tom.* 1. *p.* 57.

† Relat. de Brue, Hiſt. gen. des voyages, tom. 2. p. 521.

'assemble to the number of forty or fifty. One 'of them stands sentinel on a tree, listens, and 'looks about on all sides, while the others are 'busy. When he perceives any person, he sets 'up loud shrieks to alarm the band, who obey 'the signal, fly off with their prey, leaping from 'tree to tree with prodigious agility. The fe-'males, who carry their young in their arms, fly 'with the rest, and leap as if they were loaded 'with no burden *.'

Though, in every region of Africa, the species of apes, baboons, and monkeys, are very numerous, some of which are pretty similar; yet it is remarked by travellers, that they never intermix, and that each species commonly inhabits a different quarter of the country †.

Distinctive Characters of this Species.

The patas has cheek-pouches and callosities on his buttocks. His tail is as long as both his body and head. The top of his head is flat. His muzzle, body, and legs, are long. He has black hair on his nose, and a narrow band of the same colour above his eyes, which extends from ear to ear. The hair on the upper parts of his body

* Voyage de le Maire, p. 103.

† It would be endless to describe all the species of apes which are found from Arquin to Sierra-Leona. It is remarkable, that they do not intermix, and that two kinds are never seen in the same quarter; *Hist. gen. des voyages, tom.* 2. *p.* 221.

J. Bell, Sculp.t

BLACK BANDED PATAS.

Plate CCLXXIII.

A. Bell Sculpt.

WHITE BANDED PATAS.

body is almoſt red, and that on the under parts, as the throat, breaſt, and belly, is of a yellow gray colour. This ſpecies varies in the colour of the band above the eyes. It is black in ſome, and white in others. They walk oftener on four than on two feet. When enraged, they agitate not their jaws, like the other monkeys. From the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, they are about a foot and a half or two feet in length. Some of them, as appears from the relations of travellers, are larger. The females menſtruate.

The MALBROUCK*, and CHINESE-BONNET†.

THESE two monkeys ſeem to be of the ſame ſpecies, which, though different in ſome reſpects from that of the macaque, makes ſo near an approach to it, that we are doubtful whether the macaque, the egret, the malbrouck, and the Chineſe-bonnet, are four varieties only, or permanent races, of the ſame ſpecies. As theſe animals produce not in our climate, we cannot aſcertain the identity or diverſity of their ſpecies, but muſt judge from the differences in their figure and external qualities. The macaque and the egret are ſo ſimilar, that we preſumed them to be one ſpecies. It is the ſame with the malbrouck and Chineſe-bonnet. But, as the latter differ from the former more than they differ between themſelves, we thought it beſt to ſeparate them.

Our preſumption, with regard to the diverſity of theſe two ſpecies, is founded, 1. On the difference

* The name of this animal in Bengal, its native country.

Cercopithecus primus Cluſii, p. 37. Cluſius is wrong when he ſays, that this monkey's tail terminates in a tuft.

† Chineſe monkey with a long ſmooth noſe, of a whitiſh colour; hair on the crown of the head long, lying flat, and parted like that of a man; colour, a pale cinereous brown; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 117.

Rillow; Knox's Ceylon, p. 26.

ference in their figure; 2. On thoſe of the colour and diſpoſition of the hair; 3. On the different proportions in the ſkeletons of the two kinds; and, in fine, on the two former being natives of the ſouthern regions of Africa, while the two latter are natives of Bengal. This laſt conſideration is of equal weight with any of the others; for we have ſhown, that, in wild animals totally independent of man, the diſtance of climate is a pretty certain indication of remoteneſs of ſpecies. Beſides, the malbrouck and Chineſe-bonnet are not the only ſpecies or races of monkeys found in Bengal *. It appears, from the evidence of travellers, that there are four varieties, namely, white, black, red, and gray monkeys. They alledge that the black kind are moſt eaſily tamed. Thoſe we ſaw were of a reddiſh gray colour, and appeared to be tame, and even docile.

'Theſe animals,' travellers remark †, 'ſteal 'fruits, and particularly the ſugar cane. One 'ſtands ſentinel on a tree, while the others load 'themſelves with the booty. If he perceives 'any perſon, he cries *houp*, *houp*, *houp*, with a

 'loud

* The monkey of Calicut, with grayiſh hair, mentioned by Pyrard, ſhould probably be referred to the malbrouck ſpecies. In this country, the killing of monkeys is prohibited. They are ſo importunate, troubleſome, and numerous, that they do much damage. The inhabitants of the towns and villages are obliged to lattice their windows, to prevent the monkeys from entering their houſes; *Voyages de Fr. Pyrard, tom.* 1. *p.* 427.

† Voyages d'Inigo de Biervillas, p. 172.

'lond and diſtinct voice. The moment this 'ſignal is given, the whole troop throw down 'the canes they held in their left hand, and run 'off on three feet. When purſued hard, they 'quit what they had in their right hand, and 'ſave themſelves by climbing trees, which are 'the uſual places of their abode. They leap 'from tree to tree; and even the females, 'though loaded with their young, which they 'hold firmly, leap like the others; but they 'ſometimes fall. Theſe animals are never more 'than half-tamed, and always require a chain. 'Even in their own country, they never pro-'duce, when in bondage: They require to be 'at perfect freedom in the woods. When fruits 'and ſucculent plants fail, they eat inſects, and 'ſometimes deſcend to the margins of rivers, 'and the ſea-coaſt, to catch fiſhes and crabs. 'They put their tail between the pincers of 'the crab, and, whenever the pincers are cloſed, 'they carry it quickly off, and eat it at their 'leiſure. They gather cocoa nuts, and are well 'acquainted with the method of extracting the 'juice for drink, and the kernel for food. They 'likewiſe drink the *zari* that drops from the '*bamboos*, which they place on the tops of trees, 'in order to extract the liquors; and they uſe 'it occaſionally. They are taken by means of 'a cocoa nut, with a ſmall hole made in it. 'They put their paw into the hole with difficul-

'ty,

'ty, becauſe it is narrow; and the people who 'are watching, ſeize them before they can diſ-'engage themſelves. In the provinces of India 'inhabited by the Bramins, who kill no ani-'mals, the number of monkeys, which are high-'ly venerated, is almoſt infinite. They come 'in troops into the cities, and enter the houſes 'at all times with perfect freedom; ſo that thoſe 'who ſell proviſions, and particularly fruits, 'pot-herbs, &c. have much difficulty in preſer-'ving their commodities.' In Amadabad, the capital of Guzarat, there are three hoſpitals for animals, where lame and ſick monkeys, and even thoſe who, without being diſeaſed, chooſe to dwell there, are fed and cheriſhed. Twice every week, the monkeys in the neighbourhood aſ-ſemble ſpontaneouſly in the ſtreets of the city. They then mount upon the houſes, each of which has a ſmall terrace, or a flat roof, where they lie during the great heats. On theſe two days, the inhabitants fail not to lay upon theſe terraces rice, millet, ſugar canes, and other fruits in their ſeaſon; for, if theſe animals, by any accident, find not their proviſions in the accuſtomed place, they break the tiles which cover the reſt of the houſe, and commit great outrages. They never eat any thing, without thoroughly examining it; and, when full, they fill their cheek-pouches for another occaſion. In places frequented by the monkeys, the birds dare not build their neſts on the

the trees; for they never fail to deſtroy the neſts, and daſh the eggs on the ground *.

Neither the tiger nor other ferocious animals are the moſt formidable enemies to the monkeys; for they eaſily make their eſcape by their nimbleneſs, and by living on the tops of trees, where nothing but ſerpents have the art of ſurpriſing them. 'The apes,' a traveller remarks, 'are maſters of the foreſts; for their dominion 'is not diſputed either by the tiger or lion. 'The only animals they have to dread are the 'ſerpents, who make perpetual war upon them. 'Some of theſe ſerpents are of a prodigious ſize, 'and ſwallow an ape in a moment. Others are 'ſmaller, but more agile, and go in queſt of the 'apes on the trees. . . . . They watch the 'time when the apes ſleep †,' &c.

Diſtinctive Characters of theſe Species.

The malbrouck has cheek-pouches and callo-ſities on his buttocks. The tail is nearly as long as both the body and head. The eye-lids are fleſh-coloured, and the face of a cinere-ous

* See les voyages de la Boulaye le Gouz, p. 253. Relat. de Thevenot, tom 3. p. 20. Voyage de Gemelli Carreri, tom. 5. p. 164. Le Recueil des voyages qui ont ſervi a l'établiſſement de la Compagnie de Indes Orientales, tom. 7. p. 36. Voyage d'Orient du P. Philippe, p. 312. et Voyage de Tavernier, tom. 3. p. 64.

† Deſcript. Hiſtorique de Macacar, p. 51.

Plate CCLXXIV.

MALBROUK.

Plate CCLXXV.

A Bell Sculp.

CHINESE BONNET.

ous gray. The eyes and muzzle are large. The ears are large, thin, and fleſh-coloured. He has a band of gray hair, like the mone or varied monkey; but the ſuperior parts of his body are of a uniform yellowiſh brown colour, and the inferior are of a yellowiſh gray. He walks on four feet, and is about a foot and a half long from the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail.

The Chineſe-bonnet appears to be a variety of the malbrouck. They differ in the two following articles: In the former, the hair on the top of the head is diſpoſed in the form of a flat bonnet, from which its name has been derived, and its tail is proportionally longer. The females of both theſe races are ſubject to a periodic evacuation.

The

The MANGABEY *, or MONKEY with white EYE-LIDS.

WE have had two individuals of this ſpecies, both of which were ſent to us under the appellation of *Madagaſcar apes*. It is eaſy to diſtinguiſh the mangabeys from all the other monkeys by a very remarkable character. Their eye-lids are naked, and of a very ſplendid white colour. They have a thick, broad, long muzzle, and a prominent ring round their eyes. Some of them have the hair on the head, neck, and upper part of the body of a yellow brown colour, and that on the belly white. In others, the hair on the head and body is lighter; and they are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by a broad collar of white hair, which ſurrounds their neck and cheeks. Both carry their tail arched, and its hair is long and buſhy. They come from the ſame country as the vari, or ruffed maucauco; and, as they reſemble him in the length of

* Monkey with a long, black, naked, and dog-like face: the upper eye-lids of a pure white; ears black, and like the human; no canine teeth; hairs on the ſides of the face, beneath the cheeks, longer than the reſt; tail long; colour of the whole body tawny and black; flat nails on the thumbs and fore fingers; blunt claws on the others; hands and feet black; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 114.

Simia Æthiops, caudata, imberbis, capillitio arrecto, lunulaque frontis albis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 39.

Plate CCLXXVI.

A. Bell Sculp.t

MANGABEY.

Plate CCLXXVII.

A. Bell sculp.

MANGABEY,
with a white Collar.

of the muzzle and tail, in the manner of carrying the latter, and in the varieties of colour, they ſeem to form the ſhade between the *makis* and the guenons, or long-tailed monkeys.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The mangabey has cheek-pouches and callo-ſities on the buttocks. The tail is as long as both the body and head. He has a prominent ring round the eyes, and the upper eye-lid is extremely white. The muzzle is thick and long. The eye-brows conſiſt of ſtiff, criſped hair, and the ears are black and almoſt naked. The hair on the ſuperior parts of the body is brown, and that on the inferior is gray. There are varieties in this ſpecies: Some of them are of a uniform colour; others have a white circle round the neck, and round the cheeks, in the form of a beard. They walk on four feet, and are nearly a foot and a half long, from the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail. The females of theſe ſpecies menſtruate.

The

The MONA *, or varied MONKEY.

THE mona is the moſt common of the monkeys. We had one alive for ſeveral years. The mona and the magot agree beſt with the temperature of our climate. This circumſtance is alone ſufficient to prove, that the mona is not a native of the ſouthern regions of Africa and the Eaſt Indies; and, in fact, it is found in Barbary, Arabia, Perſia, and other parts of Aſia which

* *Mone*, *mona*, *monina*, *mounina*, the names of the long-tailed monkeys in the Moreſk, Spaniſh, and Provençal languages. ——'Peperiuntur in Mauritaniae ſylvis ſimiarum variae 'ſpecies, quarum quae caudam gerunt *Monae* dicuntur;' *Leo. Afric. Deſcrip. vol.* 2. *p.* 757.——'Simiae caudate et 'barbatae, quae vulgo *Monichi* vocantur;' *Proſper. Alpin. Hiſt. Egypt. p.* 242. *Nota.* The term *Monkey*, which the Britiſh give to the long-tailed apes, is derived from *monichi*; and both ſeem to come from *mona*, or *monina*, the original names of theſe animals.

Varied monkey, with a ſhort thick noſe, of a dirty fleſh colour; hair on the ſides of the face, and under the throat, long; the colour yellow and black; on the forehead, gray; above the eyes, from ear to ear, a black line; the upper part of the body duſky and red; the belly whitiſh; outſide of the thighs, and the feet, black; the tail of a cinereous brown; length about a foot and a half, the tail above two; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 118.

Kebos, and *Kipor*, names by which the Greeks and Arabs denote the long-tailed apes, with variegated colours.

Cercopithecus pilis ex nigro et rufo variegatis veſtitus, pedibus nigris, cauda cinerea: Le ſinge varie; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 141.

which were known to the ancients *, who called it *kebos*, *cebus*, or *coephus*, on account of the variety of its colours. Its face is brown, with a kind of beard interſperſed with white, yellow, and a little black. The hair on the top of the head and neck is a mixture of yellow and black: That on the back is a mixture of red and black. The belly, as well as the inſide of the thighs and legs, are whitiſh. The external parts of the legs and feet are black, and the tail is of a deep gray colour. There are two ſmall white ſpots, one on each ſide of the root of the tail, a creſcent of gray hair on the front, and a black band from the eyes to the ears, and from the ears to the ſhoulders and arms. Some have called it *nonne* from a corruption of *mone* or *mona*, and others the *old man*, on account of its gray beard. But the vulgar appellation of *varied monkey* is beſt known, and correſponds with the Greek name *kebos*, and Ariſtotle's definition of the *monkey with a long tail, and various colours.*

In general, the monkeys have milder diſpoſitions than the baboons, and their character is leſs melancholy than that of the apes. They are extravagantly vivacious; but have no ferocity; for they become tractable the moment their attention is fixed by fear or reſtraint. The mona is particularly ſuſceptible of education, and even of ſome attachment to thoſe who take care

* *Monichi* ſimiae caudatae et barbatae ex Æthiopia locis conterminis in Egyptum deducuntur; ſuntque admodum cicures et mundae; *Proſper. Alpin. Hiſt. Egypt. p.* 242.

care of him. The one we kept allowed himſelf to be touched and carried about by the people with whom he was acquainted; but, to others, he permitted not this freedom, and even bit them. He likewiſe endeavoured to obtain his liberty: He was fixed with a long chain. When he could either break the chain or diſengage himſelf, he fled to the fields, and, though he did not ſpontaneouſly return, he allowed himſelf to be taken by his maſter. He eat every thing, roaſted meat, bread, and particularly fruits. He likewiſe ſearched for ſpiders, ants, and inſects *. When ſeveral morſels were thrown to him at once, he filled his cheeks with them. This practice is common to all the baboons and monkeys, to whom Nature has given pouches in their cheeks, where they can keep a quantity of food ſufficient to nouriſh them for a day or two.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The mona has cheek-pouches, and calloſities on the buttocks. The tail is about two feet long, and more than half a foot longer than both the body and head. The head is ſmall and

* It is probably this ſpecies which Ludolf mentions under the denomination of the *Abyſſinian ape*. 'They come,' ſays he, 'in great troops. As they are exceedingly fond of ants 'and worms, they reverſe every ſtone, in order to catch the 'inſects they cover;' *Hiſt. de l'Abyſſinie*, *p.* 41.

Plate CCLXXVIII.

A. Bell Sculpt.

MONA.

and round; the muzzle is thick and ſhort; and the face is of a bright tawny colour. He has a gray band upon the front, and a black band extending from the eyes to the ears, and from the ears to the ſhoulders and arms. He has a kind of gray beard, formed by the hairs on his throat, which is longer than the others. The hair on the body is a reddiſh black, and that on the belly is whitiſh. The outſide of the legs and feet are black; and the tail is of a grayiſh brown colour, with two white ſpots on each ſide of its root. He walks on four feet; and his length, from the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, is about a foot and a half. The female is ſubject to the *menſes*.

The

The CALLITRIX, or GREEN-MONKEY *.

CALLITRIX is a term employed by Homer, to denote, in general, the beautiful colour of the hair of animals. It was not till ſeveral ages after Homer's time, that the Greeks applied this name to particular ſpecies of monkeys. Its application to the animal under conſideration is peculiarly proper. The body is of a beautiful green colour, the throat and belly are white, and the face is of a fine black. He is found in Mauritania, and in the territories of ancient Carthage. Hence it is probable that he was known to the Greeks and Romans, and that

* Green monkey, with a black and flattiſh face, the ſides of it bounded by long white hairs, falling backwards, and almoſt covering the ears, which are black, and like the human; head, limbs, and whole upper part of the body and tail, covered with ſoft hairs, of a yellowiſh green colour at their ends, and cinereous at their roots; under ſide of the body and tail, and inner ſide of the limbs, of a ſilvery colour, tail very long and ſlender; ſize of a ſmall cat; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 113.

Simius callitrichus; *Proſper. Alpin. Egypt. vol.* 1.

Simia Sabaea, caudata, imberbis, facie atra, cauda cinerea, natibus calvis; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 38.

Cercopithecus ex cinereo flavcſcens, genis longis pilis albis obſitis; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 145.

Green monkey; *Edwards's Gleanings, p.* 10.

In the Cape de Verd iſlands, there are apes with a long tail, and a black face; *Dampier's voyage, tom.* 4.

that it was one of thofe long-tailed monkeys to which they gave the name of *callitrix*. In the neighbourhood of Egypt, both on the Æthiopian and Arabian fide, there are white monkeys, which the ancients have likewife denoted by the generic name of *callitrix*. Profper Alpinus and Pietro della Valle * mention thefe white monkeys. We have not feen this fpecies: It is perhaps only a variety of the green monkey, or of the *mona*, which is very common in thefe countries.

The green monkey feems alfo to be found in Senegal, as well as in Mauritania and the Cape de Verd iflands. M. Adanfon relates, that the woods of Podor, along the river Niger, are filled with green apes. 'I difcovered apes,' fays he, 'only by the branches they throw down from 'the tops of the trees; for, in other refpects, they 'are fo filent and nimble in their gambols, that 'it would be difficult to perceive them. I killed 'one, two, and even three, before the others 'feemed to be alarmed. However, after moft of 'them were wounded, they began to take fhel-

* Simium Callitrichum Cairi in aedibus habuimus, felem magnam quadamtenus magnitudine aemulantem, prolixiori corporis figura, capite parvo erat et rotundo——corpore circa ilia graciliffimo, toto corpore rufo rutilove fpectabatur, facies vero humanae fimilis fuit nigra, undique barbata, fed barba albi erat coloris——caudamque longam rutilamque habebat; *Profp. Alp. Hift. Ægypt. lib.* 4. *p.* 244. *fig. tab.* 20. No. 4.——In Cairo, I likewife faw feveral living animals, as *callitrices*, or white monkeys; *Voyage de Pietro della Valle, tom.* 1. *p.* 401.

'ter; ſome of them concealed themſelves be-
'hind the large branches, ſome deſcended on
'the ground, and the greateſt number ſprung
'from the top of one tree to another. . . . . .
'During this operation, I continued to ſhoot,
'and, in the ſpace of twenty fathoms, I killed
'twenty-three in leſs than an hour, and not one
'of them uttered the ſmalleſt cry, though
'they frequently aſſembled in troops, grinded
'their teeth, and aſſumed a threatening aſpect,
'as if they meant to attack me;' *Voyage au Senegal, par M. Adanſon, p.* 178.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The callitrix has cheek-pouches and calloſities on the buttocks. The tail is much longer than both the body and head. The head is ſmall, the muzzle long, and the face and ears are black. Inſtead of eye-brows, a band of black hairs runs along the bottom of the front. The body is of a vivid green mixed with a little yellow. He walks on four feet; and the length of his body, comprehending that of the head, is about fifteen inches. The female is ſubject to the menſtrual flux.

THE

Plate CCLXXIX.

A. Bell sculp.t

CALLITRIX.

THE MUSTACHE*.

THE muſtache ſeems to belong to the ſame country as the macaque; becauſe, like the latter, his body is ſhorter and more ſquat than in the other monkeys. It is probably the ſame animal which the voyagers to Guiney have called *white-noſe*†; becauſe the lips below the noſe are of a bright white colour, and the reſt of the face is of a blackiſh blue. There are alſo two tufts of yellow hair under the ears, which

 give

* Muſtache monkey, with a ſhort noſe, the end marked with a tranſverſe line of pure white; the face naked, and of a duſky blue; on the cheeks, before the eyes, two large tufts of yellow hairs, like muſtaches; the hair on the top of the head long and upright; round the mouth are ſome black hairs; the colour of the hair on the head yellow, on the body and limbs, a mixture of red and aſh-colour; the reſt yellowiſh; the under part of the body paler than the upper; the feet black; the nails flat: Its length one foot, that of the tail eighteen inches; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 114.

Cercopithecus alius, Guineenſis; *Marcgr. Braſil. p.* 228. *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 156.

Simia cephus, caudata, buccis barbatis, vertice flaveſcente, pedibus nigris, cauda apice ferruginea; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 114.

Cercopithecus nigricans, genis et auriculis longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus obſitis, ore caeruleſcente; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 146.

† There are other apes on the Gold coaſt, which are called *white-noſes*, becauſe that is the only part of their body which is white. They are ferocious and ſtinking animals; *Relat. d'Arbus, Hiſt. gen. des Voyages, tom.* 4. *p.* 238.

give it a ſingular appearance; and, as it is, at the ſame time, very ſmall, it appears to be the moſt beautiful of all the monkeys.

Diſtinctive characters of this Species.

The muſtache has cheek-pouches and calloſities on the thighs. Its tail is much longer than the body and head, being nineteen or twenty inches in length. Its face is of a bluiſh black colour, with a large white mark which extends over the whole upper lip, which is naked, except a border of black hairs that ſurrounds the margins of both lips. Its body is ſhort and ſquat. It has two tufts of bright yellow hair under the ears, and likewiſe a tuft of curled hair on the top of the head. The hair on the body is of a greeniſh aſh-colour, and that on the breaſt and belly is of a whitiſh aſh-colour. It walks on four feet; and, from noſe to tail, exceeds not eighteen inches in length. The female is ſubject to the menſtrual flux.

THE

Plate CCLXXX.

A. Bell Sculpt.

MUSTAX.

THE TALAPOIN*.

THOUGH the ſize of this monkey be ſmall, its figure is beautiful. Its name ſeems to indicate that it comes from Siam, and the other eaſtern provinces of Aſia. It is certain, however, that it is a native of the Old Continent, and exiſts not in the New; becauſe it has cheek-pouches and calloſities on the buttocks, neither of which characters belong to the ſagoins or ſapajous, the only American animals who can be compared to the monkeys. But, independent of the name, I am inclined to think that this monkey is more common in the Eaſt Indies than in Africa; becauſe it is affirmed by voyagers, that moſt of the apes in this part of Aſia are of a browniſh green colour. 'The 'apes of Guzarat are of a browniſh green co-'lour, and have long white beards and eye-'brows. Theſe animals, which the Banians,

 'from

* The Talapoin monkey, with a ſharp noſe, round head, large black naked ears; eyes and end of the noſe, fleſh-coloured; hair on the cheeks very long, and reflected towards the ears: On the chin a ſmall beard; the colour of the whole upper part of the body, and the outſide of the limbs, a mixture of duſky yellow and green; the lower part white tinged with yellow; the tail very long and ſlender, above, of an olive colour; beneath, cinereous; the paws black. Its length is about one foot, and that of the tail, one foot five inches; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 115.

'from a religious principle, allow to multiply 'without end, are ſo familiar, that numbers of 'them perpetually enter the houſes; and the 'ſellers of fruits and confections have much 'difficulty in preſerving their wares *.'

M. Edwards has given a figure and deſcription of a monkey, under the denomination of *the middle-ſized black ape*, which ſeems to make a nearer approach to the talapoin than any other. I here add Edwards's deſcription †, and refer to the figure he has given, that the reader may compare the two animals. If the ſize and colour be excepted, they have ſuch a reſemblance to each other, that they may be regarded as ſpecies very nearly allied, if not varieties of the ſame. In this caſe, as we are not certain that our

* Hiſt. gen. des Voyages, tom. 10. p. 67.

† This monkey was about the ſize of a large cat, of a gentle nature in reſpect to any one. He loved playing with a kitten, as moſt monkeys do. He was a little vicious, according to their nature, being a male.

His head was pretty round; the ſkin of the face of a tawny fleſh-colour, thinly covered with black hair: The ears were ſhaped like the human. The eyes were of a reddiſh hazel colour, with black pupils. The hair was long above the eyes, and the eye-brows joined together; it was alſo long on the temples, which partly covered the ears. The head, back, arms, legs, and tail, were covered with pretty long, looſe, duſky, black hair, not very harſh, or over ſoft. His breaſt, belly, &c. were almoſt bare of hair, of a duſky fleſh colour, with two nipples on the breaſt. The four paws were all of them formed ſomething like a human hand; they are covered with black ſoft ſkin, having little or no hair on them; the nails are flat; *Edwards's Gleanings*, *p.* 221.

Plate CCLXXXI.

A Bell sculp.t

TALAPOIN

our talapoin is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and as Edwards aſſures us, that his monkey came from Guiney, we muſt refer the talapoin to the ſame climate, or rather ſuppoſe that it is common to the ſouthern regions of both Africa and Aſia. It is probably the ſame ſpecies of black apes mentioned by Boſman, under the name of *Baurdmannetjes*, whoſe ſkin, he remarks, is an excellent fur *.

The

* In Guiney, there is a third ſpecies of ape, which is very beautiful, and generally exceeds not two feet in length. Its hair is extremely black, and more than an inch long, and its beard is white; from which circumſtance the Dutch call it *Bourdmannetje*. Bonnets are made of their ſkins, and each fur ſells at four crowns; *Voyage de Boſman, p.* 258.

The DOUC*, or Cochin-China Monkey.

THE Douc is the laſt of that claſs of animals which we have called *apes*, *baboons*, and *monkeys*. Without being preciſely any of theſe three kinds, he participates of each. He is allied to the monkeys by the length of his tail, to the baboons by his ſize, and to the apes by his flat face. He ſeems, by a particular character, to form the ſhade between the monkey's and ſapajous: In theſe two tribes of animals, the monkeys are diſtinguiſhed by naked buttocks, and all the ſapajous have theſe parts covered with hair: Of all the monkeys the douc alone has hair on the buttocks, like the ſapajous. He reſembles them alſo in the flatneſs of the muzzle. But, upon the whole, he has much more affinity to the

* The name of this animal in Cochin-China. It is called *Sifac* in Madagaſcar.

Cochin-China monkey, with a ſhort flattiſh face, bounded on each ſide by long hairs of a yellowiſh white colour; on the neck a collar of purpliſh brown; the lower part of the arms, thighs, and tail, are white; the upper part of the arms and thighs black; the back, belly, and ſides, gray, tinged with yellow: Above the root of the tail is a ſpot of white, which extends, beneath, as far as the lower part of the belly and part of the thighs: The feet are black, and the buttocks covered with hair. This is a very large ſpecies, about four feet long, from the noſe to the tail; but the tail not ſo long; *Penn. Hiſt. of quad. p.* 119.

Cercopithecus cinereus, genis longis pilis ex albo flavicantibus obſitis, torque ex caſtaneo purpuraſcente. Le grand ſinge de la Cochin-Chine; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 146.

the monkeys than to the ſapajous, from which he differs by his tail not being prehenſile, and by other eſſential characters. Beſides, the interval which ſeparates the two tribes is immenſe; for the douc and all the monkeys belong to the Old Continent, and all the ſapajous are natives of the New World. It may likewiſe be remarked, that, as the douc, like the monkeys, has a long tail, but has no calloſities on the buttocks, he forms the ſhade between the orang-outangs and monkeys; as the gibbon does on another account, having no tail, like the orang-outangs, but, like the monkeys, having calloſities on the buttocks. Independent of theſe general relations, the douc has peculiar characters which render him diſtinguiſhable, at firſt ſight, from the apes, baboons, monkeys, and ſapajous. His robe, which is variegated with many colours, ſeems to indicate the ambiguity of his nature, and diſtinguiſhes his ſpecies in a conſpicuous manner. Round his neck there is a collar of a purpliſh blue colour. A white beard ſurrounds his cheeks. His lips are black, and he has a black ring round his eyes. His face and ears are red, the top of his head and body gray, the breaſt and belly yellow. His legs are white below and black above. His tail is white, with a large ſpot of the ſame colour on his loins. The feet are black, with ſeveral ſhades of different colours.

This

This animal, which I was aſſured came from Cochin-China, is likewiſe found in Madagaſcar; and it is the ſame with what Flacourt mentions, under the name of *Sifac*, in the following terms: 'In Madagaſcar, there is another ſpecies 'of white monkey, with a tawny collar, which 'frequently walks on the two hind legs. It has 'a white tail, and two tawny ſpots on the flanks. 'It is larger than the *vari* (maucauco), and ſmaller than the *varicoſſi* (vari). This ſpecies is called *Sifac*, and feeds upon beans. It is very frequent about Andrivoura, Dambourlomb, and 'Ranafoulchy*. The tawny collar, the white tail, and the ſpots on the flanks, indicate, in the cleareſt manner, that the ſifac of Madagaſcar is the ſame ſpecies with the douc of Cochin-China.

Travellers aſſure us, that, in the ſtomachs of the large apes in the ſouthern provinces of Aſia, bezoars are found of a ſuperior quality to thoſe of the goats and gazelles. Theſe large apes are the ouanderou and the douc; and, of courſe, to them the production of the bezoars muſt be referred. It is alledged, that the bezoars of the ape are always round, while the other kinds are of different figures †.

Diſtinctive

* Voyage de Flacourt, p. 153.

† As the apes, as well as the goats, eat the buds of certain ſhrubs, bezoar ſtones are produced in their bellies. They are often found in the excrements which they diſcharge when flying

Plate CCLXXXII.

A. Bell Sculp.t

DOUC.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The douc has no calloſities on the buttocks, but is every where covered with hair. His tail is not ſo long as his body and head. His face is covered with a reddiſh down. The ears are naked, and of the ſame colour with the face. The lips, as well as the orbits of the eyes, are brown. The colours of the hair are vivid and various. He has a purpliſh brown collar round his neck. He has white on his front, head, body, arms, legs, &c. and a kind of yellowiſh white beard. The top of the front and the upper part of the arms, are black. The under parts of the body are of a cinereous gray and a whitiſh yellow colour. The tail and under part of the loins are white. He walks as often on two as on four feet. When erect, he is three and a half or four feet high. It is uncertain whether the females of this ſpecies be ſubject to the menſtrual diſcharge.

The

flying from danger. Theſe ſtones are dearer and more eſteemed than any other kind: They are likewiſe round, and have more powerful virtues. One grain of this bezoar has been found to have an equal effect with two of that produced by the goats; *Deſcript. Hiſt. de Macacar, p* 51. *Nota.* From comparing this paſſage with that of Knox, related in the article *ouanderou*, it appears, that the ouanderous feed upon the buds of trees, and, of courſe, moſt commonly produce bezoars.

The SAPAJOUS* and the SAGOINS†.

WE now pafs from the Old Continent to the New. All the four-handed animals formerly defcribed, and which were comprehended under the generic names of *apes*, *baboons*, and *monkeys*, belong exclufively to the Old Continent; and all the reft, whofe hiftory we are about to relate, are found in the New World only. We firft diftinguifh them by the two generic names *fapajous* and *fagoins*. The feet of both are conftructed nearly in the fame manner with thofe of the apes, baboons, and monkeys. But they differ from the apes by having tails. They differ from the baboons by the want of cheek-pouches and callofities on their buttocks. In fine, they differ from the apes, baboons, and monkeys, by having the portion between their noftrils very broad and thick, and the apertures placed to a fide and not under the nofe. Hence the fapajous and fagoins differ not only fpecifically but generically from the apes, baboons,

* *Sapajou*, a word derived from *cayouaffou*, the name of thefe animals in Brafil, and which is pronounced *fajouaffou*.

† *Sagoin*, a word derived from *cagui*, which is pronounced *fagoui*, and is the name of thefe animals in Brafil.

baboons, and monkeys. When compared with each other, we likewiſe find that they differ in generic characters; for all the ſapajous have prehenſile tails, which are ſo conſtructed that the animals can uſe them as fingers to lay hold of objects. This under part of the tail, which they fold, extend, curl up, or unfold at pleaſure, and by the extremity of which they ſuſpend themſelves on the branches of trees, is generally deprived of hair, and covered with a ſmooth ſkin. The tails of all the ſagoins, on the contrary, are proportionally longer than thoſe of the ſapajous, and are ſtraight, flaccid, and entirely covered with hair; ſo that they can neither uſe the tail in laying hold of objects, nor in ſuſpending themſelves. This difference alone is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh a ſapajou from a ſagoin.

We know eight ſapajous, which may be reduced to five ſpecies: 1. The *ouarine* or *gouariba* of Braſil. This ſapajou is as large as a fox, and differs from the *alouate* of Cayenne in colour only. The hair of the ouarine is black, and that of the alouate is reddiſh; and, as they reſemble each other in every other reſpect, I conſider them as belonging to the ſame ſpecies. 2. The *coaita*, which is black like the ouarine, but not ſo large. The *exquima* ſeems to be a variety of this ſpecies. 3. The *ſajou*, or *ſapajou* properly ſo called, is ſmall, of a brown colour, and

and commonly known by the name of the capuchin monkey. Of this ſpecies there is a variety, which we ſhall call the *gray ſajou*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *brown ſajou*. 4. The *ſai*, which ſome travellers have called the *weeper*, is ſomewhat larger than the ſajou, and has a broader muzzle. There are two kinds, which differ in colour only, the one being reddiſh brown, and the other whitiſh red. 5. The *ſaimiri*, which is commonly called the *orange monkey*. It is the ſmalleſt and moſt beautiful of the ſapajous.

We are acquainted with ſix ſpecies of ſagoins: 1. The *ſaki*, which is the largeſt, and whoſe tail is covered with hair ſo long and buſhy, that it has been called the *fox-tailed monkey*. There ſeems to be a variety in this ſpecies. I have ſeen two, both of which appeared to be adults; but the one was almoſt twice as large as the other. 2. The *tamarin* is generally black, with the four feet yellow. But they vary in colour; for I have ſeen ſome of them brown, and ſpotted with yellow. 3. The *ouiſtiti*, which is remarkable for large tufts of hair round its face, and an annulated tail. 4. The *marikina*, which has a mane round the neck, and buſhy hair, like the lion, at the end of the tail. From this circumſtance it has received the appellation of the *lion-monkey*. 5. The *pinche*, whoſe face is of a beautiful black colour, with hair which deſcends from

from the top and each ſide of the head, in the form of long ſmooth treſſes. 6. The *mico* is the moſt beautiful of the ſagoins. Its hair is of a ſilver white colour, and its face is as red as vermilion.

We proceed to the hiſtory and deſcription of each of theſe ſapajous and ſagoins, moſt of which have hitherto been unknown.

The

The OUARINE * and ALOUATE †.

THE Ouarine and Alouate are the largeſt four-handed animals in the New Continent. In ſize they much exceed the largeſt monkeys, and approach to the magnitude of baboons.

* Ouarine, the name of this animal at Maragnon.

The preacher monkey, with black ſhining eyes, ſhort round ears, and a round beard under the chin and throat. The hairs on the body are of a ſhining black, long, yet lie ſo cloſe on each other, that the animal appears quite ſmooth. The feet and end of the tail are brown. The tail is very long, and always twiſted at the end. It is of the ſize of a fox; *Pennant's ſynopſ of quad p.* 122.

The monkeys called *ouarines* are all black, and of the ſize of large dogs. They cry ſo loud as to be heard at the diſtance of a league; *Miſſ. da P. Abbeville, p.* 152.

Guariba; *Marcgr. Braſil. p.* 226. *Raii Synopſ. quad. p.* 153.

Aquiqui; *De Laet, p.* 486. *Grew's Muſ. p.* 133.

Howling baboons; Guariba; *Bancroft's Guiana, p.* 153.

Simia Beelzebub, caudata, barbata, nigra, cauda prehenſili, extremo pedibuſque fuſcis; *Linn. ſyſt. Nat. p.* 37.

Cercopithecus niger, pedibus fuſcis; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 137.

† Alouate, *alouata* at Cayenne, is only a variety of the ouarine. It is of a ferruginous or reddiſh bay colour; and the Indians call it the *king* of the monkeys.

Cercopithecus barbatus maximus, ferruginoſus, ſtentoroſus. Alouata. Singe rouge; *Barrère, Hiſt. Franc. Equin. p.* 150.

Cercopithecus barbatus ſaturate rufus; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 147.

Simia ſeniculus, caudata, barbata, rufa, cauda prehenſili; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 37.

Arabata; *Gumilla Orenoque, tom.* 2. *p.* 8. *Bancroft's Guiana, p.* 135.

baboons. They have prehenſile tails, and conſequently belong to the family of ſapajous, in which they hold a diſtinguiſhed rank, not only by their ſtature, but alſo by their voice, which reſounds like a drum, and is heard at a great diſtance. Marcgrave relates *, 'That, every 'morning and evening, the ouarines aſſemble in 'the woods; that one of them takes a more e-'levated ſtation, and gives a ſignal with his hand 'for the others to ſit around and liſten to him; 'that, when he perceives them to be all ſeated, 'he begins a diſcourſe, in a tone ſo loud and 'rapid as to be heard at a great diſtance; and a 'perſon would be led to think that the whole 'were crying together; that all the reſt, how-'ever, keep the moſt profound ſilence; that, 'when he ſtops, he gives a ſignal with his hand 'for the others to reply; that, in an inſtant, the 'whole cry together, till he commands ſilence 'by another ſignal, which they obey in a mo-'ment; that the firſt reſumes his diſcourſe or 'ſong; and that, after hearing him attentively 'for a conſiderable time, the aſſembly breaks 'up.' Theſe facts, which Marcgrave ſays he has often witneſſed, may perhaps be exaggerated, and ſeaſoned a little with the marvellous: The whole may be founded on the terrible noiſe made by theſe animals. They have a kind of oſſeous drum in their throat, in the concavity of which the ſound is augmented, multiplied, and

* Marcgrav. Hiſt. Braſ. p. 226.

makes a howling noiſe. Hence theſe ſapajous have been diſtinguiſhed from all others by the name of *howlers*. We have never ſeen the ouarine, but have the ſkin of an alouate, and likewiſe a dried foetus of the ſame ſpecies, in which the bone of the throat, the inſtrument of the great noiſe he makes, is already perceptible *. According to Marcgrave, the ouarine has a large ſquare face, black and brilliant eyes, ſhort, roundiſh ears, and a tail naked at the extremity, which adheres firmly to every thing it can embrace. The hair on the whole body is black, long, ſmooth and luſtrous; that on the chin and throat is longer, and forms a kind of round beard; and that on the hands, feet, and part of the tail, is brown. The female is of the ſame colour with the male, and differs from him only by being ſmaller. The females carry their young on their back, and leap with them from branch to branch, and from tree to tree. The young embrace with their arms and hands the narroweſt part of the mother's body, and remain firmly fixed as long as ſhe is in motion. Beſides,

* The alouate monkey is a ſavage animal, of a reddiſh bay colour, very large, and, by means of the ſingular ſtructure of the os hyoides, makes a terrible rattling noiſe, which is heard at a great diſtance; *Barrère, Hiſt. France. Equin. p.* 150.—In the iſland of St. George, under the Tropic, and about two leagues from the continent of America, there are monkeys as large as calves, which make ſuch a ſtrange noiſe, that people who are not accuſtomed to it think the mountains are falling. —They are exceedingly wild; *Voyage de Gentil, tom.* 1. *p.* 15.

fides, theſe animals are ſo wild and miſchievous, that they can neither be conquered nor tamed. They bite cruelly; and, though not carnivorous, they fail not to excite terror by their frightful voice, and their ferocious aſpect. As they feed only upon fruits, pot-herbs, grain, and ſome inſects, their fleſh is not bad eating *. 'The hunt-'ers,' Oexmelin remarks, 'bring home in the 'evening the monkeys they kill in the country 'of Cape Gracias-a-Dio. They roaſt one part 'of theſe monkeys, and boil the other: The 'fleſh is good, and reſembles that of the hare;

* Monkeys are the moſt common game, and the moſt agreeable to the taſte of the Amazon Indians.—Some of them are as large as a greyhound; *Voyage ſur la rivière de l'Amazone, par M. de la Condamine, p.* 164 ——Cayenne is the country of monkeys.—When the reluctance at eating them is once overcome, it is certain that their fleſh is very good. It is white, and, though generally not overcharged with fat, it fails not to be tender, delicate, and well taſted. Fine ſoup is made of their heads, which are ſerved up like boiled capons; *Voyage de Deſmarchais, tom.* 3. *p* 311. *et* 338. ——There are monkeys in Cayenne of the ſize of large dogs, and of a reddiſh colour. They are called *howlers;* becauſe, when in troops, they make a noiſe like a flock of hogs fighting. They inſpire terror, and have very large mouths. I believe they are ferocious. When the Savages ſhoot them with arrows, they extract the arrow out of their bodies with their hands, like a human creature. The fleſh of the howlers is very good, and reſembles mutton. One of them is a meal to ſix perſons. They have a horn in their throat, which renders their cries hideous; *Voyage de Bizet, p.* 341. ——The Achagua ſavages along the river Oronoko are fond of the yellow monkeys called *araûates*, which make an inſupportable noiſe every morning and evening; *Hiſt. de l'Orenoque, par Gumilla, t.* 8.

'but it is ſweetiſh, and requires a great deal of 'ſalt in dreſſing. The fat is very good, and 'as yellow as that of a capon. We lived upon 'theſe animals during all the time we remained 'there, becauſe we could procure no other food, 'and the hunters ſupplied us daily with as many 'as we could eat. I went to ſee this ſpecies of 'hunting, and was ſurpriſed at the ſagacity of 'theſe animals, not only in diſtinguiſhing par-'ticularly thoſe who make war againſt them, 'but, when attacked, in defending themſelves, 'and providing for their own ſafety. When 'we approached, they all aſſembled together, 'uttered loud and frightful cries, and threw at 'us dried branches which they broke off from 'the trees. Some of them voided their excre-'ments in their hands, and threw them at our 'heads. I likewiſe remarked that they never 'abandoned one another; that they leapt from 'tree to tree with incredible agility; and that 'they flung themſelves headlong from branch 'to branch, without ever falling to the ground; 'becauſe, before reaching the earth, they always 'caught hold of a branch either with their hands 'or tail; ſo that, if not ſhot dead at once, they 'could not be laid hold of; for, even when 'mortally wounded, they remain fixed to the 'trees where they often die, and fall not till 'they are corrupted. More than four days af-'ter death, I have ſeen them firmly fixed to the 'trees; and fifteen or ſixteen of them are fre-

'quently

'quently ſhot before three or four of them can 'be obtained. What is ſingular, as ſoon as one 'is wounded, the reſt collect about him, and 'put their fingers into the wound, as if they 'meant to ſound it; and when much blood is 'diſcharged, ſome of them keep the wound ſhut, 'while others make a maſh of leaves, and dexte-'rouſly ſtop up the aperture. This operation I 'have often obſerved with much admiration. 'The females bring forth but one young, which 'they carry in the ſame manner as the Negreſſes 'do their children. The young monkey em-'braces its mother's neck with the two fore-feet, 'and with the two hind it lays hold of the mid-'dle of her back. When ſhe wants to give it 'ſuck, ſhe takes it in her paws, and preſents the 'breaſt to it, like a woman . . There is no o-'ther method of obtaining the young but by 'killing the mother; for ſhe never abandons it. 'When ſhe is killed, it falls from her, and may 'then be ſeized. When theſe animals are em-'barraſſed, they aſſiſt each other in paſſing a 'brook, or from one tree to another. . . . Their 'cries are heard at the diſtance of more than a 'league *.'

Moſt of theſe facts are confirmed by Dam-

 pier:

* Hiſt. des Aventuriers, par Oexmelin, tom. 2. p. 251

pier †: He aſſures us, however, that the females generally produce two young, one of which the mother

† The monkeys found in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Campeachy are the ugliest I ever ſaw. They are much bigger than a hare, and have great tails, about two feet and a half long. The under ſide of their tails is all bare, with a black hard ſkin; but the upper ſide, and all the body, is covered with coarſe, long, black, ſtaring hair. Theſe creatures keep together 20 or 30 in a company, and ramble over the woods, leaping from tree to tree. If they meet with a ſingle perſon, they will threaten to devour him. When I have been alone, I have been afraid to ſhoot them, eſpecially the firſt time I met them. They were a great company dancing from tree to tree, over my head, chattering and making a terrible noiſe, and a great many grim faces, and ſhewing antick geſtures. Some broke down dry ſticks and threw at me; others ſcattered their urine and dung about my ears; at laſt, one bigger than the reſt, came to a ſmall limb juſt over my head, and leaping directly at me, made me ſtart back; but the monkey caught hold of the bough with the tip of his tail, and there continued ſwinging to and fro, and making mouths at me.——At laſt I paſt on, they ſtill keeping me company, with the like menacing poſtures, till I came to our huts. The tails of theſe monkeys are as good to them as one of their hands; and they will hold as faſt by them. If two or more of us were together, they would haſten from us. The females with their young ones are much troubled to leap after the males; for they have commonly two: One ſhe carries under one of her arms; the other ſits on her back, and claſps her two fore paws about its neck. Theſe monkeys are the moſt ſullen I ever met with, for all the art we could uſe would never tame them. It is a hard matter to ſhoot one of them, ſo as to take it, for if it gets hold with its claws or tail, it will not fail as long as one breath of life remains. After I have ſhot at one and broke a leg or an arm, I have pitied the poor creature to ſee it look and handle the wounded limb, and turn it about from ſide to ſide. Theſe monkeys are very rarely, or (as ſome ſay) never on the ground; *Dampier, vol. 2. part 2. p. 60.*

mother carries between her arms, and the other on her back. In general, the ſapajous, even of the ſmalleſt ſpecies, are not very prolific; and it is probable that the largeſt produce not above one or two at a time.

Diſtinctive characters of this ſpecies.

The ouarine has the apertures of the noſtrils placed at a ſide, and not under the noſe; the partition of the noſtrils is very thick. He has neither cheek-pouches, nor calloſities on the buttocks, which are covered with hair, like the reſt of the body. He has a long, prehenſile tail, black, long hair, and a large concave bone in his throat. He is of the ſize of a grey-hound; and the long hair under his neck forms a kind of round beard. He generally walks on four feet.

The alouate has the ſame characters with the ouarine, and only differs from him by having a larger beard, and the hair of a reddiſh brown colour. I know not whether the females of theſe ſpecies be ſubject to the menſes: From analogy, I ſhould preſume that they are not, having generally found, that the apes, baboons, and monkeys with naked buttocks, are alone ſubject to this evacuation.

The

The COAITA* and EXQUIMA†.

NEXT to the ouarine and alouate, the coaita is the largeſt of the ſapajous. I ſaw one of them at the palace of the Duke of Bouillon,

* Four-fingered monkey, with a long flat face, of a ſwarthy fleſh colour; eyes ſunk in the head; ears like the human; limbs of a great length, and uncommonly ſlender; hair black, long, and rough; only four fingers on the hand, being quite deſtitute of a thumb; five toes on the feet; nails flat; tail long, and naked below, near the end; body ſlender; about a foot and a half long; tail near two feet, and ſo prehenſile as to ſerve every purpoſe of a hand.

Coaita, or *quauta*, the name of this animal in Guiana.

Cercopithecus major niger, faciem humanam referens. *Quauta; Barrère Hiſt. nat. de la Franc. Equin. p.* 150.

Quato; *Bancroft's Guiana, p.* 131.

Cercopithecus in pedibus anterioribus pollice carens; cauda inferius verſus apicem pilis deſtituta; Le Belzebub; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 150.

Simia panifcus, caudata, imberbis, atra, cauda prehenſili, et apicem ſubtus nuda; *Linn. Syſt. nat. p.* 37.

Spider monkey; *Edwards's Gleanings, vol. 3. p.* 222.

Simia fuſca major, palmis tetradactylis, cauda prehenſili, ad apicem ſubtus nuda; the four-fingered monkey; *Brown's Hiſt. of Jamaica, chap.* 5. *ſect.* 5.

† Spotted monkey, with a long white beard; colour of the upper parts of the body reddiſh, as if they had been ſinged, marked with white ſpecks; the belly and chin whitiſh; tail very long: Is a ſpecies of a middle ſize.

Cercopithecus Barbatus Guineenſis, Exquima; *Marcgrav. Hiſt. Nat. Braſil. p.* 227. *Raii Syn. quad. p.* 156.

Cercopithecus barbatus fuſcus, punctis albis interſperſis, barba alba; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 147. No. 23 *p.* 148. No. 24.

Simia Diana, caudata, barbata, fronte barbaque faſtigiata; *Linn. Syſt. nat. p.* 38.

lon, where, by its familiarity, and even its careſſes, it procured the affection of thoſe to whoſe charge it was committed. But, notwithſtanding all the care and attention it received, it was unable to reſiſt the cold of the winter 1764. It died, to the regret of its maſter, who was ſo obliging as to ſend it to me, to be placed in the Royal Cabinet. I ſaw another in the houſe of the Marquis de Montmirail. This was a male, and the former a female. Both were equally tractable and well tamed. Hence this ſapajou, by its mild and docile diſpoſition, differs much from the ouarine and alouate, who are ſo wild that no art can tame them. Neither has it, like them, an offeous pouch in the throat. Like the ouarine, its hair is black, but rough. The coaita likewiſe differs from all the other ſapajous, by having only four fingers on his hands. By this character and his prehenſile tail, he is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the monkeys, who have all five fingers, and a flaccid tail.

The animal called *exquima* by Marcgrave, is very nearly allied to the *coaita*, and is perhaps only a variety of that ſpecies. This author ſeems to have been deceived when he tells us, that the exquima is a native of Guiney and Congo. The figure he has given of it was alone ſufficient to have convinced him of his error; for it repreſents this animal with a tail rolled up at the point, a character which belongs excluſively to the ſapajous. Of courſe, Marcgrave's exquima is not

a monkey of Guiney, but a ſapajou with a prehenſile tail, which had been tranſported thither from Braſil. The name *exquima*, or *quima*, by abſtracting the article *ex*, and which ought to be pronounced *quoima*, is not very different from *quoaita*, the manner in which ſeveral authors ſpell the name *coaita*. Hence every circumſtance concurs in eſtabliſhing Marcgrave's *exquima*, which he calls a Guiney monkey, to be a Braſilian *ſapajou*, and a variety only of the coaita, which it reſembles in diſpoſition, ſize, colour, and the prehenſile tail. The moſt remarkable difference is, that the exquima has whitiſh hair on the belly, and a white beard, two inches long, under the chin *: Our coaitas have neither a beard nor white hair on the belly. But theſe differences ſeem not ſufficient to conſtitute two diſtinct ſpecies; for we learn from the evidence of travellers, that ſome coaitas are black and others white, and ſome have beards and others no beards. 'There are,' ſays Dampier, 'great 'droves of monkeys, ſome of them white, but 'moſt of them black; ſome have beards, others 'are

* Cercopithecus barbatus Guineenſis; in Congo vocatur *Exquima*; pilos habet fuſcos, ſed per totum dorſum quaſi aduſtos ſeu ferrugineos; fuſcis autem punctulatim inſperſus color albus; venter albicat et mentum inferius; barbam quoque egregie albam habet, conſtantem capillis duos digitos longis et amplius paſſis quaſi ordinatim pexa fuiſſet; quando hacc ſpecies irafcitur, os ample diducendo et mandibulas celeriter movendo, exagitat hominem; egregie ſaltant, varios fructus comedunt; *Marcgr. Hiſt. nat. Braſil. p.* 227. *et* 228. Ube vide figuram.

'are beardleſs. They are of a middle ſize, yet 'extraordinary fat at the dry ſeaſon, when the 'fruits are ripe; and they are very good meat, 'for we ate of them very plentifuly. The In-'dians were ſhy of eating them for a while; 'but they ſoon were perſuaded to it, by ſeeing 'us feed on them ſo heartily. In the rainy ſea-'ſon they have worms in their bowels. I have 'taken a handful of them out of one monkey 'we cut open; and ſome of them ſeven or eight 'feet long. They are a very waggiſh kind of 'monkey, and played a thouſand antick tricks 'as we marched at any time through the woods, 'ſkipping from bough to bough, with the young 'ones hanging at the old ones backs, making 'faces at us, chattering, and, if they had opor-'tunity, piſſing down purpoſely on our heads. 'To paſs from top to top of high trees, whoſe 'branches are a little too far aſunder for their 'leaping, they will ſometimes hang down by 'one another's tails in a chain; and ſwinging 'in that manner, the lowermoſt catches hold of 'a bough of the other tree, and draws up the 'reſt of them*.' All theſe facts, even the worms in the inteſtines, correſpond with our coaitas. M. Daubenton, in diſſecting theſe animals, found a great number of worms, ſome of which were from twelve to thirteen inches long. It is obvious, therefore, that the exquima of Marcgrave is a

* Dampier's voyages, vol. 3. p. 330.

a ſapajou of the ſame ſpecies, or, at leaſt, of a ſpecies very nearly allied to that of the coaita.

We muſt likewiſe remark, that, if the animal mentioned by Linnæus, under the name of *Diana* *, is really, as he ſays, the *exquima* of Marcgrave, he has omitted the *prehenſile tail*, which is the moſt eſſential character, and ought alone to determine whether this *diana* belongs to the genus of *ſapajous* or to that of the *monkeys*, and, of courſe, whether it is found in the Old or the New Continent.

Independent of this variety, the characters of which are conſpicuous, there are other varieties, though leſs remarkable, in the ſpecies of the coaita. That deſcribed by M. Briſſon had whitiſh hair on all the under parts of the body. But thoſe I have ſeen were entirely black, and had very few hairs on the inferior parts of the body, where the ſkin appeared, and was equally black with the hair. Of the two coaitas mentioned by Mr Edwards †, the one was black and the

* Diana ſimia caudata barbata, fronte barbaque faſtigiata. Cercopithecus barbatus Guineenſis, Marcgravii.——Habitat in Guinea, magnitudo felis majoris; nigra punctis albidis. Dorſum poſtice ferrugineum, femor ſubtus helvola, gula pectuſque alba, frons pilis erectis albis faſtigiatas, linea tranſverſa in formam lunae creſcentis, barba faſtigiatas nigra ſubtus alba inſidens tuberi adipoſo, linea alba ab ano ad genua ab exteriori latere femorum ducta. Ludibunda omnia dejicit, peregrinos nutitando ſalutat, irata ore hiat maxillaſque exagitat; vocata reſpondet *greck*; *Linn. Syſt. nat. p.* 38.

† Gleanings, p. 222.

the other brown. On account of the length and ſlenderneſs of their legs and tail, they were called *ſpider monkeys*.

Some years ago, a coaita was ſent me, under the denomination of *chamek*, which, I was told, came from the coaſt of Peru. I ſhall give a deſcription of it in the margin *, from which it will appear that this chamek of Peru, with the exception of a few varieties, is the ſame animal with the coaita of Guiana.

Theſe ſapajous are very dexterous and intelligent. They go in companies. and mutually warn and aſſiſt each other. It uſes its tail as a fifth hand, and ſeems to employ this inſtrument more than either its hands or feet †. To balance this

* This animal was brought from the coaſt of Bancet in Peru, when thirteen months old. It weighed about ſix pounds. The whole body was black. The ſkin of the face was naked, of a coarſe grain, and of the colour of a Mulatto. The hair was coarſe, and from two to three inches in length. The ears, which reſembled thoſe of man, were naked, and of the ſame colour with the face. The tail was one foot ten inches long, five inches thick at the baſe, and about one inch at the point. It was round, and garniſhed with hair above and below about thirteen inches from the origin, but naked below nine inches from the extremity, where the under part of it is flat and furrowed in the middle, and round above. This animal ſuſpends itſelf by the tail, and likewiſe uſes it as a fifth hand to lay hold of any thing it wants Its length was thirteen inches from the point of the noſe to the origin of the tail. It had only two paps, placed nearly under the armpits.

† This creature has no more than four fingers to each of its fore paws, but the top of the tail is ſmooth underneath, and on this it depends for its chief actions; for the creature holds

this advantage, Nature has deprived this animal of a thumb. We are aſſured that it ſeizes fiſhes with its tail; which is by no means incredible; for we have ſeen one of our coaitas lay hold in this manner of a ſquirrel, which had been put into its chamber as a companion. They have the addreſs to break the ſhells of oyſters, in order to eat them *. It is certain, that, with a view to paſs from one tree to another, whoſe branches are too diſtant for a leap, they form a chain, by hanging down †, linked to each other by their tails, and ſwinging in that manner till the loweſt catches hold of a branch, and draws up the reſt. They ſometimes paſs rivers by the ſame expedient.

holds every thing by it, and flings itſelf with the greateſt eaſe from every tree and poſt by its means.——It is a native of the main continent; and a part of the food of the Indians; *Ruſſel, Hiſt. of Jamaica, chap.* 5. *ſect.* 5.

* At the iſland of Gorgonia, on the coaſt of Peru, we took notice of ſeveral monkeys, who lived partly upon oyſters, which they got out of the ſea at low water. Their way was to take up an oyſter, and lay it upon a ſtone, and with another ſtone to keep beating of it till they had broke the ſhell in pieces; *Dampier's voyages, vol.* 3. *p.* 382.

† In travelling to Panama, I ſaw, at Capira, one of theſe monkeys leap from one tree to another, which was on the oppoſite ſide of the river. When they want to reach a place which they cannot accompliſh by one leap, they link themſelves to each other's tail, and by this means form a long chain. They then ſpring forward, and the firſt, being aided by the impulſe of the reſt, reaches the intended branch; and, after fixing himſelf, he continues to aſſiſt the progreſs of the others till the whole attain their end; *Hiſt. Nat. des Indes, par Joſeph Acoſta, p.* 200.

dient. The females bring forth but one or two young, which they always carry on their back. They eat fiſhes, worms, and inſects; but fruits are their common food. When the fruits are ripe, they become very fat, and their fleſh is then ſaid to be excellent *.

Diſtinctive Characters of theſe Species.

The coaita has neither cheek pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. He has a very long, prehenſile tail. The partition of the noſtrils is very thick, and their apertures are placed at a ſide, and not under the noſe. He has only four fingers on his hands or fore feet. Both his hair and ſkin are black. His face is naked and tawny. His ears are alſo naked, and reſemble thoſe of man. He is about a foot and a half in length; and his tail is longer than the body and head together. He walks on four feet.

The exquima is nearly of the ſame ſize with the coaita, and has likewiſe a prehenſile tail. But his colour, inſtead of being black, is variegated. The hairs on his back are black and yellow, and white on the throat and belly. He has, beſides, a remarkable beard. Theſe differences,

* They are of a middle ſize, yet extraordinary fat at the dry ſeaſon, when the fruits are ripe; and they are very good meat, for we ate of them very plentifully; *Dampier's voyages, vol. 3. p. 330.*

rences, however, are not ſufficient to conſtitute two diſtinct ſpecies; eſpecially as ſome coaitas are not entirely black, but are whitiſh on the throat and belly. The females of theſe two ſpecies are not ſubject to the periodical evacuation.

The

Plate CCLXXXIII.

A. Bell Sculp.t.

COAITA.

The SAJOU *, or Capuchin Monkey.

WE are acquainted with two varieties of this ſpecies, the *brown ſajou*, or capuchin monkey; and the *gray ſajou*, which differs from the brown in colour only. They are

 both

* The capuchin monkey, with a round head, and a ſhort fleſh-coloured face, with a little down on it; hair on the fore head more or leſs high and erect in different ſubjects; top of the head black and duſky, hair on it pretty long; hind part of the neck, and middle of the back, covered with long duſky hairs; reſt of the back and the limbs of a reddiſh brown; hands and feet covered with a large ſkin; tail longer than the head and body, and often carried over the ſhoulders; the hair on it very long, of a deep brown colour, and appears very buſhy from beginning to end: It is a ſpecies that varies a little in colours, which induced Linnaeus to form three ſpecies of this one; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 126.

Sajou, a word abridged from *Cayouaſſou* or Sajouaſſou, the name of theſe animals in Maragnon.

Simia trepida, caudata, imberbis, capillitio arrecto, manibus pedibuſque caeruleis, cauda prehenſili villoſa; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 139.

Simia capucina, caudata, imberbis, fuſca, cauda prehenſili hirſuta, pileo artubuſque nigris, natibus tectis; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 42.

Simia apella, caudata, imberbis, cauda ſubprehenſili, corpore fuſco, pedibus nigris, natibus tectis; *Ibid.*

Cercopithecus fuſcus, capitis vertice fuſco; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 137.

Bulh-tailed monkey; *Edw. p.* 312.

Simiolus Ceylonicus; *Seb. Muſ. tom.* 1. *p.* 77. *tab.* 48. This animal is not found in Ceylon, but in America.

Cayouaſſou; *Miſſ. du P. d'Abbeville, p.* 252.

both of the ſame ſize, and have the ſame figure and diſpoſitions. They are both very agile, and their nimbleneſs and dexterity are extremely amuſing. We have had them alive, and, of all the ſapajous, their conſtitution ſeems to be beſt adapted to our climate. If kept in a chamber during the winter, they live comfortably for ſeveral years. We can even give ſeveral examples of their producing in this country. Two young ones were brought forth in the M. de Pompadour's lodging at Verſailles; one in the houſe of M. de Reaumur at Paris, and another in Mad. de Pourſel's in Gatinois *. But, in this country, they never produced above one at a time, while, in their native climate, they often produce two. Beſides, theſe ſajous are very whimſical in their taſte and affections. They are fond of particular perſons, and diſcover the greateſt averſion to others.

We

* M. Sanches, formerly firſt phyſician to the court of Ruſſia, communicated this laſt fact to me, in a letter from Mad. de Pourſel, of which the following is an extract: 'Bordeaux, 'Jan. 26. 1764. On the 13th of this month, the female 'ſapajou brought forth a young one, whoſe head was almoſt 'as large as that of the mother. During two hours, ſhe ſuf-'fered great pain; and we were obliged to cut the belt by 'which ſhe was fixed, otherwiſe ſhe could not have brought 'forth. Nothing could be more beautiful than to ſee the 'father and mother occupied with their little one, which they 'teazed inceſſantly, either by carrying it about, or by careſ-'ſing it. *Fernambuco*, the name given to the male, becauſe 'he was brought from that part of Braſil, loves his child to 'diſtraction. The father and mother carry it alternately; 'and, when it does not hold properly, they gave it a pretty 'ſevere bite.'

Plate CCLXXXIV.

A. Bell Sculp.t

BROWN CAPUCHIN MONKEY.

Plate CCLXXXV.

J. T. Bell Sculp.t

GRAY CAPUCHIN MONKEY.

We remarked a ſingularity in theſe animals, which makes the females be often miſtaken for the males. The clitoris is prominent, and appears to be as large as the penis of the male.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ſajous have neither cheek-pouches, nor calloſities on their buttocks. Their face and ears are fleſh-coloured, with a little down above. The partition of the noſtrils is thick, and their apertures are placed at a ſide, and not under the noſe. The eyes are cheſnut coloured, and ſituated near each other. The tail is prehenſile, naked below at the point, and very buſhy every where elſe. In ſome, the hair is black and brown, both round the face, and upon all the upper parts of the body. In others, the hair round the face is gray, and of a brownish yellow on the body. The hands are always black and naked. From the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, they exceed not a foot in length. They walk on four feet. The females are not ſubject to the menſes.

The SAI*, or WEEPER.

WE have ſeen two varieties of this ſpecies; the firſt was of a blackiſh brown colour; and the ſecond, which I have called *Sai with a white throat*, has white hair on the breaſt, throat, and round the ears and cheeks. It differs from the firſt by having leſs hair on the face. But, in every other article, they perfectly reſemble each other. Their diſpoſitions, ſize, and figure, are the ſame. Travellers have mentioned theſe animals under the name of *weepers* †; becauſe they make a plaintive noiſe, and, when irritated, have the appearance of crying. Others have called them *muſk monkeys*, becauſe,

* *Cay*, pronounced *Sai*, the Braſilian name of this animal.

Monkey with a round and flat face, with a reddiſh brown colour, very deformed; the hair on the head and upper part of the body black, tinged with brown; beneath, and on the limbs, tinged with red; tail black, and much longer than the head and body: The young are exceſſively deformed; their hair very long, and thinly diſperſed; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 127.

Cercopitheeus Braſilienſis ſecundus; *Cluſ. exot. p.* 372.

Cay; *De Lact, p.* 486. *Raii ſyn. quad. p.* 155.

Cercopitheeus totus niger; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 139.

† In the iſland of St George, two leagues diſtant from the continent of America, there are monkeys called *weepers*, becauſe they imitate the cries of an infant: *Voyage de la Gentil, tom.* 1. *p.* 15.

becauſe, like the maucauco, they have a muſky odour *. Others have given them the name of *macaque* †, which they borrowed from the macaque of Guiney. But the macaques are monkeys with flaccid tails; while the former belong to the ſapajous, becauſe their tails are prehenſile. The females have only two paps, and produce two young at a time. They are mild, docile, and ſo timid, that their common cry, which reſembles that of a rat, becomes a kind of groaning when they are threatened with danger. In this country, they eat May-bugs and ſnails ‡ in preference to all other food. But, in Braſil, their native climate, they live chiefly on grains and wild fruits ||, which they gather from the trees, and rarely deſcend upon the earth.

* In the neighbourhood of the bay of All Saints, there are ſmall monkeys, who are extremely ugly, and have a great ſcent of muſk; *Dampier's voyages.*

† At the bay of All Saints, I ſaw two ſpecies of monkeys, the one called *ſagouins*, and the other *macaques*. The ſagouins are of the ſize of a ſquirrel. Some of them are gray, and others of a fine yellow colour. They are extremely beautiful. ——The macaques are larger, and of a brown colour; They weep perpetually, &c.; *Voyages de de Gennes, par Froger, p.* 150.

‡ All the monkeys of South America live upon fruits, flowers, and particular inſects; *Hiſt. des Avanturiers, par Oexmelin, tom.* 2. *p.* 256.

|| The Cais or Sais never remove from the top of a tree that bears fruit in a pod as large as our beans, which is their principal food. They aſſemble in troops, and particularly when it rains. It is pleaſant to hear them chattering on the trees. The female produces but one at a time; and the young,

as

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ſais have neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on their buttocks. The partition of their noſtrils is very thick, and the apertures are placed at a ſide, not under the noſe. The face is round and flat, and the ears are almoſt naked, The tail is prehenſile, and naked below toward its extremity. Upon the upper parts of the body, the hair is of a blackiſh brown colour, and on the inferior parts, of a pale yellow or dirty white. Theſe animals exceed not fourteen inches in length ; and their tail is longer than both body and head. They walk on four feet. The females are not ſubjected to the menſes.

The

as ſoon as brought forth, holds firm by the neck of its mother or father. When purſued by the hunters, they ſave themſelves by leaping from branch to branch, carrying their young on their backs. The ſavages, therefore, being unable to ſeize either the young or the old, are obliged to wound them with arrows ; after which they fall from the tops of the trees, either ſtunned or wounded. When cured of the wounds, and rendered ſomewhat tame, they are ſold by the Savages ; for, when firſt taken, they are ſo ferocious, and bite ſo obſtinately, that they quit not their hold till they be torn in pieces ; *Voyage de Lery*, *p.* 164.

Plate CCLXXXVI.

A.Bell sculp.t

SAI or WEEPER.

Plate CCLXXXVII.

SAI with a WHITE THROAT

The SAIMIRI*, or Orange Monkey.

THE Saïmiri is commonly known by the name of the *golden*, *orange*, or *yellow ſapajou*. It is common in Guiana; and therefore has received from ſome voyagers the appellation of the *Cayenne Sapajou*. From the gracefulneſs of its movements, the ſmallneſs of its ſize, the brilliant colour of its hair, the largeneſs and vivacity of its eyes, and its round viſage, the ſaïmiri has uniformly been preferred to all the other ſapajous: It is indeed the moſt beautiful of this tribe. But it is likewiſe the moſt

* Orange monkey, with a round head, noſe a little pointed, and the end of it duſky; orbits fleſh coloured; ears hairy; hair on the body ſhort and fine, of a yellow and brown colour; but, in its native country, when in perfection, of a brilliant gold colour; the feet orange; nails of the hands flat, of the feet like claws; tail very long, and leſs uſeful for prehenſile purpoſes than that of the reſt; body of the ſize of a ſquirrel; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 128.

Caymiri, or *Saimiri*, the name of this animal in the country of Maragnon.

Caitaia; *Marcgr. p.* 227. *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 175.

Cercopithecus pilis ex fuſco flaveſcente, et candicante variegatus, veſtitus, pedibus ex flavo rufeſcentibus; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 140.

Cercopithecus minor luteus; le ſapajou jaune; *Barrère, Franc. Equin. p.* 151.

Simia ſciurea, caudata, imberbis, occipite prominulo, unguibus quatuor plantarum ſubulatis, natibus tectis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 43.

moſt delicate *, and the moſt difficult to tranſport and preſerve. From theſe characters, and particularly from that of the tail, which is only half-prehenſile, and, though not ſo muſcular as that of the ſapajous, is not abſolutely uſeleſs and flaccid, the ſaïmiri ſeems to form the ſhade between the ſapajous and the ſagoins.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ſaïmiri has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. The partition of his noſtrils is thick, and their apertures are placed at a ſide, not under the noſe. He may be ſaid to have no fore-head. His hair is of a brilliant yellow colour; and he has two fleſh-coloured rings round his eyes. His noſe is elevated at the baſe, and flattened at the point. The mouth is ſmall, the face is flat and naked; and the ears are garniſhed with hair, and a little pointed. The tail is half-prehenſile, and longer than the body. From the point of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, he exceeds not ten or eleven inches in length. He ſtands with eaſe on his two hind legs; but he commonly walks on four. The female is not ſubject to the menſes.

The

* The Cayenne ſapajou is a yellowiſh monkey. It has large eyes, a white face, a black chin, and a ſlender frame. It is alert and careſſing; but it is equally injured by cold as the ſagoins of Braſil; *Relat. du voyage de Gemes, par Froger, p.* 163.

Plate CCLXXXVIII.

SAMIRI or ORANGE MONKEY.

The SAKI*, or Fox-tailed Monkey.

THE Saki, which is commonly called the *fox-tailed monkey*, becauſe its tail is garniſhed with very long hair, is the largeſt of the ſagoins. When full grown, it is about ſeventeen inches long; but the largeſt of the other five ſpecies exceeds not nine or ten. The hair on the body of the ſaki is very long, and that on the tail is ſtill longer. His face is reddiſh, and covered with a whitiſh down. He is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all the other ſagoins, ſapajous, and monkeys, by the following characters.

Diſtinctive

* Fox-tailed monkey, with a ſwarthy face, covered with ſhort down; fore head and ſides of the face with whitiſh and pretty long hair; body with long duſky brown hairs, white or yellowiſh at their tips; hair on the tail very long and buſhy, ſometimes black, ſometimes reddiſh; belly and lower part of the limbs a reddiſh white. Length from noſe to tail near a foot and a half, tail longer, and like to that of a fox: Hands and feet black, with claws inſtead of nails; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 130.

Saki. Simia minima, capite albido, dorſo fuſco, pone rufeſcente, cauda crinita. Sakee Winkee; *Brown's nat. hiſt. of Jamaica, chap.* 5. *ſect.* 5.

Cagui major Braſilienſibus; *Marcgr. p.* 227.

Cercopithecus pilis nigris, apice albido, veſtitus, cauda pilis longiſſimis nigris obſita; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 138. 141.

Simia pithecia, caudata, imberbis, vellere nigro, apice albo, cauda nigra, villoſiſſima: *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 40.

Saccawinkee; *Bancroft's Guiana, p.* 135.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ſaki has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on his buttocks. His tail is flaccid, not prehenſile, and one half longer than both head and body. The partition of the noſtrils is very thick, and the apertures placed at a ſide. The face is tawny, and covered with a fine, ſhort, whitiſh down. The hair on the upper parts of the body is blackiſh brown, and that on the belly and other inferior parts is reddiſh white. The hair on the body is ſtill longer than that on the tail, beyond the point of which it hangs near two inches. The hair on the tail is generally blackiſh brown, like that on the body. This ſpecies ſeems to vary in colour. Some ſakis have the hair both on the body and tail of a reddiſh yellow colour. This animal walks on four feet, and is near a foot and a half in length. The females are not ſubjected to the periodical evacuation.

The

Plate CCLXXXIX.

SAKI or FOX TAILD MONKEY.

The TAMARIN*, or Great-eared Monkey.

THIS ſpecies is much ſmaller than the preceding, and differs from it in ſeveral characters. The tail of the tamarin is covered with ſhort hair, but that of the ſaki is garniſhed with hair remarkably long. The tamarin has alſo large ears, and yellow feet. It is a beautiful animal †, very lively, and eaſily tamed, but ſo

* Great-eared monkey, with a round head, and a ſwarthy, fleſh-coloured, naked face; upper lip a little divided; ears very large, erect, naked, and almoſt ſquare; hair on the forehead upright and long; on the body, ſoft, but ſhaggy: The head, whole body, and upper part of the limbs, black, except the lower part of the back, which is tinged with yellow; hands and feet covered with light orange coloured hairs, very fine and ſmooth; nails long and crooked; tail black, and twice the length of the body; teeth very white; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 131.

Cercopithecus minimus niger leontocephalus, auribus elephantinis; *Barrère, Franc. Equin. p.* 151.

Simia midas, caudata, imberbis, labio ſuperiore fiſſo, auribus quadratis nudis, unguibus ſubulatis, pedibus croceis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 42.

The little black monkey; *Edwards's Hiſt. of Birds, p.* 196.

Tamarin, the name of this animal in Cayenne; *Binet, p.* 341.

† In Cayenne, there are very ſmall monkeys called *tamarins*, which are extremely beautiful. They exceed not the ſize of a ſquirrel, and have the head and face of a lion, ſmall teeth as white as ivory, and arranged with great ſymmetry. They are black, with yellowiſh ſpots on the ſhoulders.

ſo delicate that it cannot long reſiſt the inclemency of our climate.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The tamarin has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. The tail is flaccid, and twice the length of the body and head. The partition between the noſtrils is very thick, and the apertures are placed at a ſide. The face is of a duſky fleſh-colour. The ears are ſquare, large, naked, and of the ſame colour; and the eyes are cheſnut. The upper lip is divided nearly like that of the hare. The head, body, and tail, are covered with ſoft, blackiſh brown hair, and the hands and feet with ſhort orange coloured hair. The body and limbs are finely proportioned. This animal walks on four feet; and the head and body together exceed not ſeven or eight inches in length. The females are not ſubject to the menſes.

The

ders. The pats are like thoſe of the monkey, and orange coloured. They are very familiar and playſome; *Voyage à Cayenne, par Antoine Biret*, *p.* 341.

Plate CCXC.

A Bell Sculpt.

TAMARIN or GREAT EARD MONKEY.

The OUISTITI*, or Striated Monkey.

THE Ouiſtiti is ſtill ſmaller than the tamarin, both the head and body not exceeding half a foot in length. His tail is more than a foot long, and, like that of the maucauco, marked with alternate rings of black and white; the hair on the tail is ſtill ſtronger, and more buſhy than that of the maucauco. The face of the ouiſtiti is naked, and of a dark fleſh-colour. He

* *Ouiſtiti*, a ſound articulated by this animal, and which we have adopted for its name.

The ſtriated monkey, with a very round head. About the ears are two very full tufts of white hairs ſtanding out on each ſide; irides reddiſh; face a ſwarthy fleſh-colour; ears like the human; head black; body aſh-coloured, reddiſh, and duſky, the laſt forms ſtriated bars croſs the body; tail full of hair, annulated with aſh-colour and black; body ſeven inches long; tail near eleven; hands and feet covered with ſhort hairs; fingers like thoſe of a ſquirrel; nails or rather claws, ſharp; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 132.

Galeopithecus, *ſagoin* a Braſilienſibus nominatus; *Geſner. Icon. quad. p.* 96.

Sagouy; *Miſſion au Maragnon, par le P. d'Abbeville, p.* 252. Cagui minor; *Marcgr. Hiſt. Nat. Braſil. p.* 227.

Cercopithecus Braſilianus tertius, *ſagouin; Cluſ. Exot. p.* 372. *Geſner. quad. p.* 869. *Raii Synopſ. quad. p.* 154. *Klein. quad. p.* 87. *tab.* 3. *Ludolph. Com. Æthiop. p.* 58.

Cercopithecus teniis tranſverſis alternatim fuſcis, et e cinereo albis variegatus, auriculis pilis albis circumdatis; *Briſſon, quad. p.* 143.

Simia

He has two tufts of long white hair before his ears, which conceal them when we look the animal in the face. Mr Parſons has given a good deſcription of this animal in the Philoſophical Tranſactions *; and Mr Edwards, in his Gleanings, has given an excellent figure of it. He remarks, that, of ſeveral he ſaw, the largeſt weighed not above ſix ounces, and the ſmalleſt only four and a half; and judiciouſly adds, That the ſuppoſition that the ſmall Æthiopian monkey mentioned by Ludolph, under the denomination of *fonkes*, or *guereza*, was the ſame animal with the ouiſtiti, has no foundation †. It is certain, that neither the ouiſtiti, nor any other ſagoin, exiſts in Æthiopia; and the *fonkes* or *guereza* of Ludolph is probably the *maucauco* or *loris*, which are common in the ſouthern regions of the Old Continent. Mr Edwards farther remarks, that, when the ouiſtiti is in good health, its hair is very buſhy; that one of thoſe he ſaw, which

Simia Jaccus, caudata, auribus villoſis patulis, cauda hirſutiſſima, curvata, unguibus ſubulatis, pollicum rotundatis: *Linn. ſyſt. Nat. p.* 40.

* Phil. Tranſ. vol. 47. p. 146.

† J. Ludolphus, in his hiſtory of Æthiopia or Abyſſinia, hath given two figures of this animal. They are deſcribed, p. 58. in the Engliſh tranſlation of that work. He calls it *Fonkes*, or *Guereza*; but his deſcription doth not agree at all with the figures: So that I imagine this was met with in Holland, and ſuppoſed to be the little monkey deſcribed by Ludolphus, though it was really brought from Braſil, which was poſſeſſed by the Hollanders at the time of the publication of that hiſtory; *Edwards's Gleanings, p.* 16.

which was very vigorous, fed upon ſeveral things, as biſkets, fruits, pot herbs, inſects, and ſnails; that one day being unchained, it darted upon a ſmall gold-fiſh that was in a baſin, which it killed and devoured with avidity; and that afterwards ſmall eels were preſented to it, which, at firſt, frighted it, by twiſting round its neck; but that it ſoon overcame and ate them. Mr Edwards ſubjoins a fact, which proves that theſe ſmall animals might be multiplied in the ſouthern parts of Europe: He tells us, that they produced young in Portugal, where the climate is favourable to them. They are at firſt very ugly, having hardly any hair on their bodies; and they adhere firmly to the teats of the mother. When they have become a little larger, they fix themſelves upon her back or ſhoulders; and, when ſhe is fatigued by carrying them, ſhe rubs them off againſt a wall, and the father inſtantly allows them to mount upon his back, in order to aſſiſt the mother *.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The ouiſtiti has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. His tail is flaccid, very buſhy, annulated with alternate bars of black and white, or rather of brown and gray, and twice as long as the head and body. The partition

* Edwards's gleanings, p. 17.

partition of the noſtrils is very thick, and the apertures are placed at a ſide. The head is round. The top of the front is covered with black hair; and above the noſe there is a white ſpot without hair. The face is likewiſe almoſt naked, and of a deep fleſh colour. On each ſide of the head, before the ears, is a tuft of long white hairs. The ears are roundiſh, flat, thin, and naked. The eyes are of a reddiſh cheſnut colour. The body is covered with gray aſh-coloured hair, interſperſed with a little yellow on the throat, breaſt, and belly. He walks on four feet; and often exceeds not half a foot in length. The females do not menſtruate.

The

Plate CCXCI.

J. Bell sculp.

OISTITI or STRIATED MONKEY.

The MARIKINA*, or Silky Monkey.

THE Marikini is commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the ſmall *lion-ape*. We reject this compound denomination, becauſe the marikina is not an ape, but a ſagoin. Beſides, he has no more reſemblance to a lion than a lark has to an oſtrich, there being no other relation between them than a kind of mane round the face of the marikina, and a tuft of hair at the end of his tail. His hair is long, ſilky, and vivid. He has a round head, a brown face, red eyes, and round naked ears, concealed under the long hairs which ſurround his face: Theſe hairs are

* *Marikina*, the name of this animal in Maragnon; *Miſſion du P. d'Abbeville, p.* 252.

The ſilky monkey, with a flat face, of a dull purple colour; ears round and naked; on the ſides of the face the hairs very long, turned backwards, of a bright bay colour; ſometimes yellow, and the former only in patches; the hair on the body long, very fine, ſilky, gloſſy, and of a pale bright yellow; hands and feet naked, and of a dull purple colour; claws inſtead of nails to each finger; length of the head and body ten inches; tail thirteen and a half, a little buſhy at the end; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 133.

Cercopithecus minor dilute olivaceus, parvo capite, *Acarima* à Cayenne; *Barrère Franc. Equin. p.* 151.

Cercopithecus ex albo flavicans, faciei circumferentia ſaturate rufa; le petit ſinge-lion; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 142.

Simia roſalia, caudata, imberbis, capite piloſo, faciei circumferentia pedibuſque rubris, unguibus ſubulatis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 41.

of a bright red colour, and thoſe on the body and tail are pale yellow, almoſt white. This animal has the ſame manners, the ſame vivacity, and the ſame inclinations with the other ſagoins. Its conſtitution ſeems to be more robuſt; for we have ſeen one that lived five or ſix years in Paris, without any other precaution than keeping it during the winter in a warm room.

Diſtinctive Characters of this ſpecies.

The marikina has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. His tail is flaccid, or not prehenſile, and almoſt twice as long as both the head and body. He has round naked ears, long reddiſh hairs around the face, and bright yellowiſh white hairs, nearly of an equal length, on the reſt of the body, with a conſiderable tuft at the extremity of the tail. He walks upon four feet; and exceeds not eight or nine inches in length. The female is not ſubject to the menſes.

The

Plate CCXCII.

MARIKINA or SILKY MONKEY.

The PINCHE*, or Red-tailed Monkey.

THE Pinche, though very ſmall, is larger than either the ouiſtiti or the tamarin. Including head and body, it is about nine inches long, and the length of the tail is, at leaſt, eighteen inches. It is rendered remarkable by a kind of ſmooth white hair upon the top and ſides of the head, eſpecially as this colour is wonderfully contraſted by that of the face, which is black, and interſperſed with a gray down. The eyes are black, and the tail, from its origin to near the middle, is of a lively red, where it changes to a browniſh black, which continues

* *Pinche*, the name of this animal at Maynas; *Condamine's voy. p.* 83.

Red-tailed monkey with a round head and black pointed face; ears round and duſky; hair on the head white, long, and ſpreading over the ſhoulders: The ſhoulders and back are covered with long and looſe brown hairs; rump and half the tail deep orange coloured, almoſt red; the remaining part black; the throat black; breaſt, belly, and legs white; inſides of the hands and feet black; claws crooked and ſharp; length of the head and body eight inches; tail above twice as long; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 134.

Cercopithecus pilis ex fuſco et ruſo veſtitus, facie ultra auriculas uſque nuda et nigra, vertice longis pilis obſita; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 150.

Simia Oedipus, caudata, imberbis, capillo dependente, cauda rubra, unguibus ſubulatis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 41.

The little lion monkey; *Edwards's Hiſt. of Birds, p.* 195.

to the point. The hair on the ſuperior parts of the body is of a yellowiſh brown colour; that on the breaſt, belly, hands, and feet, is white. The whole ſkin is black. The throat is naked and black, like the face. Though its figure be ſingular, it is a beautiful animal. Its voice is ſoft, and rather reſembles the chanting of a ſmall bird than the cry of a quadruped. It is extremely delicate, and requires great precautions to be tranſported from America to Europe*.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The pinche has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. His tail is not prehenſile, and is more than twice the length of the head and body. The partition of the noſtrils is thick, and the apertures are placed at a ſide. The face, throat, and ears are black; on the head are long white hairs. The muzzle is broad, and the face round. The hair on the body is pretty long, of a yellowiſh brown or reddiſh colour till near the tail, where it becomes orange;

* In Braſil, de Lery remarks, there is a marmot, which the ſavages call *ſagoin*. It exceeds not the ſize of a ſquirrel, and is of the ſame reddiſh colour. Its muzzle reſembles that of the lion. It is one of the moſt beautiful animals I have ever ſeen; and, if it were as eaſily tranſported as the monkey, it would be much more eſteemed. It is ſo delicate, that it cannot endure the motion of a ſhip; and, beſides, it is ſo haughty, that the ſmalleſt affront makes it die with chagrin; *Voyage de Jean de Lery*, *p.* 163.

Plate CCXCIII.

J. Bell Sculp.t

PINCHE or RED MONKEY.

orange; on the breaſt, belly, hands, and feet, it is white, and ſhorter than on the body. The tail, from the origin to one half of its length, is a vivid red, then browniſh red, and toward the point it is black. He is about nine inches in length, and walks on four feet. The females are not ſubject to the menſtrual evàcuation.

The MICO*, or fair MONKEY.

WE owe our knowledge of this animal to M. de la Condamine; and, therefore, we ſhall tranſcribe the account he has given of it: 'The monkey, of which the Governour of 'Para made me a preſent, is the only one of 'the kind that had been ſeen in this country. 'The hair on its body was of a beautiful ſilvery 'white colour; and that on its tail was a ſhining 'cheſnut approaching to black. Its ears, cheeks, 'and muzzle, were of ſo lively a vermilion, 'that it had the appearance of being the work 'of art. I kept it twelve months; and, when 'almoſt in ſight of the French coaſt, it was 'ſtill alive. But, notwithſtanding all my pre-'cautions to defend it againſt the cold, it fell a 'victim to the rigour of the ſeaſon before my 'arrival. . . . I have preſerved it in aqua-'vitae, which will be ſufficient to ſhow that 'my

* The fair monkey, with a ſmall round head; face and ears of the moſt lively vermilion colour; body covered with moſt beautiful long hairs of a bright and ſilvery whiteneſs, of matchleſs elegance; tail of a ſhining dark cheſnut; head and body eight inches long; tail twelve; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 134.

Cercopitheeus ex cinereo albus argenteus, facie auriculiſque rubris ſplendentibus, cauda caſtanei coloris; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 142.

'my deſcription is not exaggerated *.' From this narration it is obvious, that M. de la Condamine's deſcription will apply to no other animal than the *Mico;* and that it is a diſtinct, and probably a very rare ſpecies. Though remarkable for the beauty of its hair, and the lively red which adorns its face, it was never mentioned by any former author or traveller.

Diſtinctive Characters of this Species.

The mico has neither cheek-pouches nor calloſities on the buttocks. The tail is about one half longer than the head and body, and is not prehenſile. The partition of the noſtrils is thinner than that of the other ſagoins; but their apertures are placed at a ſide. Its face and ears are naked, and of a vermilion colour. The muzzle is ſhort; the eyes are diſtant from each other; the ears are large; the hair is of a beautiful ſilvery white colour, and that of the tail of a gloſſy brown, approaching to black. It walks on four feet, and exceeds not ſeven or eight inches in length. The females are not ſubject to the menſes.

NOTICES

* Voyage ſur la rivière des Amazones, par M. de la Condamine, p. 165.

NOTICES of ſome Animals which are not expreſsly treated of in the Courſe of this Work.

WE have now finiſhed, according to the extent of our ability, the hiſtory of quadrupeds. But, to render it ſtill more complete, thoſe of which we could not procure an exact knowledge muſt not be paſſed over in ſilence. Their number is ſmall; and even of this ſmall number, ſeveral of them are only varieties of the ſpecies already deſcribed.

NOTICE I.

The WHITE, or POLAR BEAR *.

THE white bear is a famous animal in our moſt northern regions. It is mentioned by Martin, and ſome other voyagers. But none of

* Polar bear, with long head and neck; ſhort round ears; end of the noſe black; vaſt teeth; hair long, ſoft, white, and tinged in ſome parts with yellow; limbs of great ſize and ſtrength.

Plate CCXCIV.

A Bell Sculpt.

MICO or FAIR MONKEY

of their deſcriptions are ſo complete as to enable us to aſcertain whether it differs in ſpecies from the common bear. If what they have ſaid, however, be exact, it is probably a diſtinct ſpecies. But, as we knew that the wolf varies in different climates, ſome of them being black, others brown, others white, and others variegated, colour is a character of no value in conſtituting different ſpecies. I ſaw two ſmall bears which had been brought from Ruſſia, and were entirely white *; and yet they were unqueſtionably of the ſame ſpecies with our Alpine bears. Theſe animals likewiſe vary greatly in ſize. As they live long, and become very thick and fat in places where they have plenty of nouriſhment, and are not diſturbed, the character drawn from magnitude is equivocal. Hence we are not authoriſed to conclude, that the bear of the northern ſeas is a peculiar ſpecies, ſolely becauſe he is

ſtrength. It grows to a vaſt ſize, the ſkins of ſome being thirteen feet long; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 192.

White bear; *Martin's Spitzbergen, p.* 100. *Egede, Greenl. p.* 59. *Ellis's voy. p.* 41. *Crantz, Greenl. vol.* 1. *p.* 73. *Barentz's voy. p* 18. *and* 45. *La Hontan's voy. vol.* 1. *p.* 235. *Cateſby's Carolina, app. p.* 26.

Urſus albus Martenſii; *Klein. quad. p.* 82.

L'Ours blanc; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 128.

* We find white land-bears not only in Ruſſia, but in Poland, Siberia, and Tartary. The mountains of Great Tartary furniſh vaſt numbers of white bears; *Relat. de Grande Tartarie, p.* 8. Theſe mountain bears do not frequent the ſea, and yet they are white. This colour, therefore, ſeems rather to proceed from the difference of climate than from that of the element inhabited by theſe animals.

is white and larger than the common kind *. The difference of habits ſeems not to be more deciſive than that of colour and magnitude. The bear of the northern ſeas feeds upon fiſhes. He never quits the margins of the ſea, and often inhabits the floating iſlands of ice. But, if we conſider that the bear is an animal which eats every thing, that, when preſſed with hunger, he has no choice, and that he is not afraid of water, theſe habits will not appear ſufficient to form diſtinct ſpecies. The fiſh eaten by the ſea-bears is rather a kind of fleſh, being chiefly the carcaſſes of whales, walruſes, and ſeals. The climate produces no other animals. Neither does it afford grain or fruits; and, conſequently, the bear is under the neceſſity of ſubſiſting on the productions of the ſea. Is it not probable that our bears, if tranſported to the mountains of Spitzbergen, and finding no food upon land, would take to the ſea in queſt of ſubſiſtence?

Colour, ſize, and mode of living, being inſufficient, no other eſſential characters remain but thoſe which may be derived from figure. Now, all

* Urſus in Polonia variat, maximus nigricans, minor fulvus, minimus argentinus, in confiniis Moſchoviae pilis nigris et argentei coloris mixti. . . . ex Urſo occiſo pellis detracta fere ad ulnas ſex protendebatur in terra *Chelmenſi*, altera in Palatinatu *Brachavienſi*, tertia ad ulnas quinque in *Bondargoute* pago Palatinatus Pomeraniae . . . . non raro ex Lithuania advehuntur Gedanum pelles octo pedum; *Rzaczinſki*, *p.* 322. —*Nota.* This paſſage proves that there are white land-bears as large as thoſe of the Northern ſeas.

all that voyagers have ſaid of the ſea-bear, amounts only to this, that his head, body, and hair are longer than thoſe of our bear, and that his ſkull is much harder. If theſe differences were real and conſiderable, they would be ſufficient to conſtitute a ſeparate ſpecies. But I am not certain that Martin has examined with accuracy, and that the other writers who copied him, have not exaggerated *. 'Theſe white 'bears,' he remarks, 'are quite otherwiſe ſhaped 'than thoſe that are ſeen in our country; they 'have a long head like unto a dog, and a long 'neck, and they bark like dogs that are hoarſe, 'and all their whole body is much otherwiſe 'ſhaped than ours. They are ſlender in the 'body, and a great deal ſwifter;' *Martin's voyage to Spitzbergen, p.* 100. This deſcription furniſhes the following remarks: 1. That the author does not make theſe bears larger than ours; and, conſequently, that we ought to ſuſpect the evidence of thoſe who tell us that the ſea-bear is ſometimes thirteen feet in length †. 2. That hair as ſoft as wool is not a ſpecific character; for, to render hair ſoft, and even more buſhy, it is only neceſſary that an animal be frequently in the water, as appears from the land and

* Anderſon's hiſt. of Greenland; and Ellis's Voy. to Hudſon's Bay.

† A white bear, which had been killed, was brought aboard. Its ſkin was thirteen feet long; *Troiſième voyage des Hollandois par le Nord, p.* 35.

and water beavers. The latter, who dwell oftener in the water than on land, have coarſer and leſs buſhy hair: And, I am inclined to think, that the other differences are neither real nor ſo conſpicuous as Martin would have us to believe; for Dithmar Blefken, in his deſcription of Iceland, mentions theſe bears, and aſſures us, that he ſaw one killed in Greenland, which raiſed itſelf on the two hind feet, like our bears; but he ſays not one word which indicates that the white bear of Greenland is not entirely ſimilar to ours*. Beſides, when theſe animals find prey on land, they never go to ſea in queſt of food. They devour rain-deer, and ſuch other animals as they can ſeize. They even attack men, and never fail to dig up dead bodies †. But hunger, which they often feel in theſe deſert and barren lands, obliges them to frequent the water, in queſt of ſeals, young walruſes, and whales.

* Habet Iſlandia coloris albi ingentes Urſos . . . in Groenlandia urſum magnum et album habuimus obviam, qui neque nos timebat neque noſtro clamore abigi poterat, verum recta ad nos tanquam ad certam praedam contendebat, cumque propius nos acceſſiſſet, is bonbarda trajectus, ibi demum erectus, poſterioribus pedibus tanquam homo ſtabat donec tertio trajiceretur, atque ita exanimatus concidit; *Dithmar Blefken. p.* 64.

† The white bears live upon dead whales, and, in the neighbourhood of theſe carcaſſes, they are moſt frequently found. They likewiſe devour men, when they can ſurpriſe them. If they ſcent the place where a dead body is interred, they remove the earth and ſtones, open the coffin, and eat the carcaſs; *Recueil des voyages du Nord, tom.* 2. *p.* 116.

whales. They take up their reſidence on iſlands of ice, on which they are often ſeen floating, and never abandon their ſtation as long as they can find abundance of food. When theſe boards of ice are detached in the ſpring, the bears allow themſelves to be carried along; and, as they cannot regain the land, or abandon the ice on which they are embarked, they often periſh in the open ſea. Thoſe who arrive with the ice on the coaſts of Iceland or Norway *, are ſtarved to ſuch a degree, that they devour every thing they meet, which may have given riſe to the prejudice, that theſe ſea-bears are more fierce and voracious than the common kind. Some authors tell us, that the ſea-bears are amphibious like the ſeals, and that they can live as long as they pleaſe under water. But the contrary is evident from the manner of hunting them: They are incapable of ſwimming long, and never accompliſh above a league at a time. They are followed by a ſmall boat, and are ſoon worn out with fatigue. If they could diſpenſe with reſpiration, they would dive to the bottom, in order to reſt themſelves. But, when they dive, it is only for a few ſeconds; and, for fear

* When the iſlands of ice ſeparate from the North of Greenland, and are driven ſouthward, the white bears dare not depart from them. When they arrive in Norway, or at any iſland, they are mad with hunger; and ſtrange ſtories are told of the ravages made by theſe animals; *Recueil des voyages du Nord, tom.* 1. *p.* 100.

fear of drowning, they allow themſelves to be killed on the ſurface of the water *.

Seals are the common prey of the white bears †. But the walrus, from whom they ſometimes carry off the young, pierces them with its tuſks, and puts them to flight. The whale likewiſe overwhelms them by its weight, and baniſhes them from the places they frequent. They ſometimes, however, devour the young whales. All bears are naturally very fat; and the white bears, which live upon animals loaded with greaſe, are fatter than the common kind. Their fat is very like that of the whale. The fleſh of theſe bears is not bad, and their ſkin makes a very warm and durable fur ‡.

SUPPLEMENT.

* This white bear ſwam about a mile. We purſued him briſkly with three boats; and, after he was fatigued, we killed him; *Trois navigations des Hollandois au Nord, par Gerard de Vera, p.* 110.—They ſwim from one board of ice to another: When we purſued them in our boats, they dived at one end of the boat, and came up at the other. They likewiſe run very well upon land; *Recueil des Voyages du Nord, tom.* 2. *p.* 116.—Upon the coaſt of Spitzbergen, a white bear took the water, and ſwam more than a league. We followed with our boats, and killed him, &c.; *Troiſième voyage des Hollandois, p.* 34.

† When we killed this white bear, his ſtomach was opened, in which we found entire pieces of the ſea-dog, with the hair and ſkin on them, which ſhows that he had but lately devoured them; *Ibid. p.* 36.

‡ The white bears go in queſt of wolves and ſea-dogs, and prefer whales to every other fiſh. . . . They dread the whale, who

SUPPLEMENT.

I here give a figure of the white ſea-bear, from a drawing ſent me by the late Mr Colinſon. If this drawing be exact, it is certain that the ſea-bear is a different ſpecies from the land-bear. The head is ſo long, when compared with that of the common bear, that this character alone is ſufficient to conſtitute a diſtinct ſpecies: And thoſe voyagers adhere to truth when they tell us, that the figure of the ſea-bear is totally different from ours, and that its head and neck are much longer. From the drawing it likewiſe appears, that the feet, inſtead of reſembling the human hand, like thoſe of the land-bear, are formed nearly like the feet of a large dog, and other carnivorous animals of this kind. Beſides, from ſeveral relations, it appears, that ſome of theſe bears are much larger than the land-bear.

Gerard

who ſcents and purſues them from a natural antipathy; becauſe they eat her young; *Recueil des voy. du Nord. tom.* 1. *p.* 99.—The ſkins of the white bear are of great uſe to thoſe who travel in winter. They are dreſſed, even at Spitzbergen, by ſteeping them in warm water, which extracts the greaſe; and they are afterwards dried. . . . Their greaſe is like ſuet, and, after being well melted, it becomes as clear as whale oil. It is generally burnt in lamps, and has not ſo bad a ſmell as fiſh oil. Our ſailors ſell it for whale oil. The fleſh of theſe bears is fat and whitiſh.—Their milk is very white and fat; *Troiſieme voy. des Hollandois, tom.* 2. *p.* 115.

Gerard de Veira aſſerts, that, after killing one of theſe bears, he meaſured the ſkin, and found it to be twenty-three feet long, which is more than triple the length of the common bear *. We likewiſe find, from the Collection of Voyages to the North, that theſe ſea-bears are larger and more ferocious than ours. But, in the ſame Collection, it is ſaid, that, though theſe bears are differently formed, and have the head and neck much longer, and the body more ſlender and agile, they are nearly of the ſame ſize with the common kind †.

All voyagers likewiſe agree, that the ſea-bears have the bones of the head ſo hard, that no blow of a club, though ſufficient to bring an ox to the ground, can ſtun them; and that their voice rather reſembles the barking of an enraged dog than the deep murmuring cry of the common bear. Robert Lade aſſure us, that, in the environs of the river Rupper, he killed two ſea-bears of a prodigious ſize; that theſe famiſhed and ferocious animals attacked the hunters with ſuch impetuoſity, that they killed ſeveral Savages, and wounded two Engliſhmen. In page 34. of the third Dutch Voyage to the North, we are told, that the ſailors killed, on the coaſt of Nova Zembla, a ſea-bear whoſe ſkin was thirteen feet long. Upon the whole, therefore, I am

* Trois navigations admirables faites par les Hollandois au Septentrion, p. 110.

† Recueil des Voyages du Nord, tom. 2. p. 115.

A Bell Sculp.

WHITE or POLAR BEAR.

am inclined to believe, that this animal, ſo much celebrated for its ferocity, is really a much larger ſpecies than our bear.

II.

The COW of TARTARY.*.

M. GMELIN, in the New Memoirs of the Academy of Peterſburg, has given a deſcription of a Tartarian cow, which, at firſt ſight, appears to differ from all thoſe we have enumerated under the article *buffalo*. 'This cow, 'ſays he, 'which I ſaw alive, and had a drawing made of 'it in Siberia, came from Calmuck. It was 'about two and a half Ruſſian ells in length.

* Grunting ox, with a mane on the neck; whole body covered with long hair, reaching almoſt to the ground; back hunched; tail like that of a horſe, covered with full white and long hairs, ſtrikes with its head like a goat; is very unruly; found in the country of the Calmucks; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 5.

Vacca grunniens, villoſa, cauda equina, Sarluk; *Nov. Com. Petrop. tom.* 5. *p.* 339. *Rubruquis voy. Harris's coll. vol.* 1. *p.* 571.

Bos grunniens, cornibus teretibus, extrorſum curvatis, vellere propendente, cauda undique jubata; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 99.

Le boeuf velu; *Le Brun. Voy. Moſcov. tom.* 1. *p.* 120.

Bubul; *Bell's Trav. vol.* 1. *p.* 224.

'By this ſtandard we may judge of its other 'dimenſions, the proportions of which have 'been accurately obſerved by the painter. The 'body reſembles that of a common cow. The 'horns are bended inward. The hair on the 'body and head is black, except on the front 'and ridge of the back, where it is white. It 'has a mane on the neck; and the whole body, 'like that of a buck, is covered with very long 'hair, which deſcends as far as the knees, and 'makes the legs appear ſhort. It has a bunch 'on the back. The tail reſembles that of a 'horſe, and is white and very buſhy. The fore 'legs are black, the hind ones white, and the 'whole reſemble thoſe of the ox. Upon the 'heels of the hind feet, there are two tufts of 'long hair, the one before and the other behind; 'and, on the fore feet, there is but one tuft 'behind. The excrements are more ſolid than 'thoſe of cows; and, when the animal diſ-'charges urine, it draws its body backward. 'It lows not like an ox, but grunts like a hog. 'It is wild, and even ferocious; for, except the 'man from whom it receives its food, it gives 'blows with its head to every perſon who comes 'near it. The preſence of domeſtic cows it 'hardly ſuffers: Whenever it perceives one of 'them, it grunts, which it ſeldom does on any 'other occaſion.' To this deſcription M. Gmelin adds, 'That it is the ſame animal mentioned 'by Rubruquis in his travels into Tartary: 'That

'That there are two ſpecies of it among the 'Calmucks, the firſt called *Sarluk*, which I have 'already deſcribed, and the ſecond *Chainuk*, 'which differs from the other by the largeneſs 'of its head and horns, and alſo by the tail, 'which at its origin reſembles that of the horſe, 'and terminates like that of a cow. But they 'both have the ſame natural diſpoſitions.'

In the whole of this deſcription, there is only a ſingle character which indicates the Calmuck cows to be a particular ſpecies, and that is their grunting inſtead of lowing. In every other article, they have ſo ſtrong a reſemblance to the biſon, that they muſt belong to the ſame ſpecies, or rather the ſame race. Beſides, though the author ſays, that theſe cows do not low, but grunt, he acknowledges that they very rarely utter that kind of ſound. Perhaps it was an affection peculiar to the individual he ſaw; for Rubruquis, and the other writers whom he quotes, do not mention this grunting. Perhaps the biſons, when enraged, likewiſe make a grunting noiſe. Even our bulls, particularly in the rutting ſeaſon, have a hollow, interrupted voice, which has a greater reſemblance to grunting than to lowing. I am perſuaded, therefore, that this grunting cow of Gmelin is nothing elſe but the biſon, and does not conſtitute a particular ſpecies.

III.

The TOLAI, or BAIKAL HARE*.

THIS animal is very common in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal in Tartary. It is ſomewhat larger than the rabbit, which it reſembles in the figure of the body, the fur, the gait, the colour, the taſte of the fleſh, and the habit of digging a retreat in the earth. Their internal ſtructure is likewiſe the ſame †; and there is no difference but in the length of the tail, that of the tolai being conſiderably longer. Hence

* Baikal hare, with a tail ſomewhat longer than that of a rabbit; fur of the colour of the common hare; red about the neck and feet; tail black above, white beneath. It is larger than a rabbit, and inhabits the country beyond Lake Baikal; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 253.

Lepus cauda in ſupina parte nigra, in prona alba; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 97.

† Cuniculus inſigniter caudatus coloris leporini.——Circa internas partes haec obſervavi. Caecum colo paulo anguſtius erat, ſed longius, utpote octo pollicum longitudinem aequans; prope ilei inſertionem caeruleſcens, digiti medii capax, ſenſimque decreſcens, in extremitate vix calamum ſcriptorium latitudine capit, colore ibidem albente gaudens. Oeſophagus uti in lepore ventriculum medium ſubit. A Mongolis *Tolai* dicitur, idemque nomen Ruſſis etiam harum regionum uſitatum eſt; *Gmelin, nov. comment. Ac. Petrop. tom.* 5. *tab.* 11. *fig.* 2.

Hence it is extremely probable that this animal is only a variety in the ſpecies of the rabbit. Rubruquis, when treating of the animals in Tartary, ſays, 'There are rabbits with a long tail, 'and black and white hairs at the point. . . . . 'There are no ſtags, few hares, a vaſt number 'of gazelles,' &c. This paſſage ſeems to inſinuate, that our ſhort-tailed rabbit is not found in Tartary *, or rather, that it has undergone ſome variations in that climate, and particularly in the length of the tail; for, as the tolai reſembles the rabbit in every other reſpect, it is unneceſſary to conſider them as belonging to different ſpecies.

IV.

The ZISEL †, or EARLESS MARMOT.

SOME authors, and among others Linnaeus, have

* Relation des voyages en Tartarie, par Rubruquis, p. 25.

† Marmot without external ears, having only a ſmall orifice on each ſide of the head for the admittance of ſounds. It has a blunt noſe, a long ſlender body, and a very ſhort tail. The colour is dark gray, or cinereous brown; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 276.

Mus Noricus; *Geſner, quad. p.* 737. *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 220. Ziefel;

have doubted whether the *Ziſel* or *Zeiſel**, *(citelus)* be a different animal from the hamſter *(cricetus)*. They have, indeed, a great reſemblance to each other, and inhabit nearly the ſame countries †. They differ, however, in ſo many characters, that I am convinced they conſtitute two diſtinct ſpecies. The ziſel is ſmaller than the hamſter. Its body is long and ſlender like the weaſel; but that of the hamſter is thick like the rat. It has no external ears, but two auditory paſſages concealed under the hair. The ears of the hamſters are ſhort; but they are ſhort and very conſpicuous. The ziſel is of a uniform cinereous gray colour; but the hamſter has three large white ſpots on each ſide of the breaſt. Theſe differences, when joined to this circumſtance, that the two animals, though they inhabit the ſame regions, never intermix, are ſufficient

Ziefel; *Schwenkfelt. Theriotroph. p.* 86.

Mus citellus, cauda abbreviata, corpore cinereo, auriculis nullis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 80.

Cuniculus caudatus, auriculis nullis, cinereus; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 101.

* Mus Noricus quem citellum appellant, in terrae cavernis habitat, ei corpus ut muſtelae domeſticae longum et tenue, cauda admodum brevis, color pilis ut cuniculorum quorumdam pilis, cinereus, ſed obſcurior. Sicut talpa caret auribus, ſed non caret foraminibus quibus ſonum ut avis recipit. Dentes habet muris dentium ſimiles; ex hujus etiam pellibus, quanquam non ſint precioſae, veſtes ſolent confici; *Georg. Agricola de animantibus ſubterraneis, p.* 488.

* The hamſter is found in Miſnia, Thuringia, and Hannover; and the ziſel in Hungary, Auſtria, and Poland, where it is called *ſuſet*.

cient to remove every doubt with regard to the diverſity of their ſpecies, though they reſemble one another in the ſhortneſs of the tail and legs, in having teeth like thoſe of the rat, and even in natural habits, ſuch as diging retreats in the earth, laying up magazines of proviſions, deſtroying the corn, &c. Beſides, what muſt remove every doubt on this ſubject, Agricola, an exact and judicious writer, in his treatiſe on ſubterraneous animals, gives a deſcription of both theſe animals, and diſtinguiſhes them ſo clearly, that it is impoſſible to confound them *. Hence we may conclude, that the hamſter and ziſel are very different ſpecies, and perhaps as remote from each other as the weaſel from the rat.

V.

* Iſtius (viverrae ſcilicet) ferocitatis eſt etiam agri vaſtator et cereris hoſtis *hamſter*, quem quidam *cricetum* nominant.——Exiſtit iracundus et mordax.———In terrae cavernis habitat non aliter atque cuniculus, ſed anguſtis, et idcirco pellis qua parte utrinque coxam tegit a pilis eſt nuda. Major paulo quam domeſtica muſtela exiſtit; pedes habet admodem breves: Pilis in dorſo color eſt fere leporis, in ventre niger, in lateribus rutilus; ſed utrinque latus maculis albus tribus numero diſtinguitur. Supiema capitis pars, ut etiam cervix, eundem quem dorſum habet colorem; tempora rutila ſunt; guttur eſt candidum. Caudae quae ad tres digitos tranſverſos longa ut ſimiliter leporis color. Pili autem ſic inhaerent cuti ut ex ea difficulter evelli poſſint. Ac cutis quidem a carne facilius avellitur quam pili ex cute radicitus extrahantur, atque ob hanc cauſam et varietatem pelles ejus ſunt preioſae; *Georg. Agricol. de anim. ſubt. pag.* 490.——This deſcription of the hamſter, when compared with that of the ziſel given by the ſame author, and which the reader will find in a note on the preceding page, is ſufficient to demonſtate that theſe animals are very different from one another.

V.

The ZEMNI, or PODOLIAN MARMOT *.

IN Poland and Ruſſia there is another animal called *ziemni* or *zemni*, which is of the ſame genus with the *ziſel*, but larger, ſtronger, and more miſchievous. The head is pretty thick, the body ſlender, and the ears ſhort and rounded. It has four large cutting teeth, which project out of the mouth, the two in the under jaw being thrice as long as the two in the upper. The feet are very ſhort, covered with hair, divided into five toes, and armed with crooked claws. The hair is ſoft, ſhort, and of a mouſe-gray colour. The tail is of a moderate ſize. The eyes are as ſmall, and equally concealed as thoſe of the mole. Rzaczinſki gives it the denomination of the *little earth dog*. This author ſeems to be the only one who mentions the zemni, though it

* Podolian marmot, with the cutting teeth of the lower jaw half as long again as thoſe of the upper; eyes very minute, and as much hid in the fur as thoſe of the mole; four toes, and a claw inſtead of the fifth, on the fore feet; five on the hind; tail ſhort; colour cinereous; ſize of a ſquirrel; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 277.

Zits-jan; *Le Brun, voyag. Muſcov. vol.* 2. *p.* 402.

it be very common in ſome of the Northern provinces *. Its natural diſpoſitions and habits are nearly the ſame with thoſe of the hamſter and ziſel. It bites cruelly, eats voraciouſly, and lays waſte the corn fields and gardens. It digs a habitation in the earth, and feeds upon grains, fruits, and pot-herbs, of which it lays up magazines in its retreat, where it paſſes the winter.

VI.

THE POUC.

RZACZINSKI mentions another animal which is larger than the domeſtic rat, and called *pouch* by the Ruſſians. It digs a retreat in the earth, and lays waſte the gardens. This animal was ſo numerous near Suraz in Volhinia, that the inhabitants were obliged to abandon the culture of their gardens. It is perhaps the ſame with Seba's *Norwegian rat*, of which he gives a figure and deſcription †.

VII.

* Reperitur hoc animal in Podolia, Ukraina, Volhinia circa Suraz, Chodaki, Reinki, Moſſezenica, Sezurowee, et alibi; non raro eruitur ab agricolis ibidem vomeribus; *Rzaczinſki, Auct. pag.* 325. *et* 326.

† Mus ex Norvegia cinereo fuſcus; roſtro gaudet fuillo, capite

VII.

THE PEROUASCA.

RUSSIA and Poland furniſh another animal. In the language of the former country it is called *perewiazka*, and in that of the latter *przewiaſka* *, or *girdled weaſel*. It is ſmaller than the polecat, and covered with whitiſh hair, rayed tranſverſely with ſeveral bands of yellowiſh red. It lives in the woods, and burrows in the ground. Its ſkin is a beautiful fur.

VIII.

The SOUSLIK, or CASAN MARMOT †.

IN Caſan, and the provinces watered by the Wolga, as far as Auſtria, there is a ſmall animal called

capite longiuſculo, brevibus latiſque auriculis, promiſſo myſtace utrinque ad latera narium rigente, dorſum ejus latum et incurvum eſt, abdomen pendulum, femora groſſa, pedum digiti longi acutis unguibus ad fodiendum adaptatis; talparum enim inſtar in erutis ſub terra antris degit; pilus ex dilute cinereo fuſcus eſt; *Seba, vol.* 2. *p.* 64. *fig. tab.* 63. *fig.* 5.

* Rzaczinſki, Auct. pag. 328.

† Caſan marmot, with ſhort round ears; ſmooth hair, of

called *fouſlik* in the Ruſſian language, which furniſhes a beautiful fur. In figure and ſhortneſs of tail, it has a great reſemblance to the ſhort-tailed field mouſe. But it is diſtinguiſhed from the mouſe or rat kind by its fur, which is every where interſperſed with ſmall ſpots of a bright and ſhining white. Theſe ſpots exceed not a line in diameter, and are placed at the diſtance of two or three lines from each other. They are more conſpicuous, and better defined upon the loins than on the ſhoulders and head. Mr Pennant, a well known and very able Naturaliſt, favoured me with one of theſe fouſliks, which had been tranſmitted to him from Auſtria, as an animal unknown to the Naturaliſts. I recogniſed it to be the ſame animal with that of which I had a ſkin in my poſſeſſion, and of which M. Sanchez * ſent me the following notice: 'Great numbers of the rats called Souſliks 'are taken in the barks loaded with ſalt in the 'river Kama, which deſcend from Solikamſki, 'where there are ſalt pits, and fall into the 'Wolga, above the town of Caſan, at the con-

'fluence

a yelloviſh brown colour, marked with faint round ſpots of white; above and below the eye, a bar of white; face, breaſt, belly, and legs, of a pale yellow; four toes before, five behind; tail half the length of the body, covered with ſhort hair of the colour of the body; ſize of a large rat; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 273.

Mus marmota, ſp. 15. *Forſter, Hiſt. Nat. Volgae. Phil. Tranſ. vol.* 57. *p.* 343.

* Formerly phyſician to the court of Ruſſia.

'fluence of the Teluſchin. The Wolga, from 'Simbuſki to Somtof, is covered with theſe ſalt 'barks; and it is in the lands adjacent to theſe 'rivers, as well as in the barks, where the ſouſ-'liks are taken. They have obtained the deno-'mination of *ſouſlik*, which ſignifies *nice-taſted*, 'becauſe they are extremely fond of ſalt.'

SUPPLEMENT.

I now give a figure of this animal, which is not in the original work. Prince Galitzin, at the deſire of M. de Buffon, was ſo obliging as to ſend eight ſouſliks, with the neceſſary precautions for preſerving them alive, till they ſhould arrive in France. Theſe eight animals arrived in Peterſburgh, after a long journey from Siberia. But, notwithſtanding all the attention paid to them, they died in paſſing from Peterſburg to France. The inſtructions from Siberia were, to feed them only with grain or hempſeed; to give them as much air as poſſible; to put a conſiderable quantity of ſand in their cage, becauſe, in their natural ſtate, they burrow in light ſoils.

Theſe

Plate CCXCVI.

ABell Sculp.

SOUSLIK.

Theſe animals generally dwell in the deſerts, and dig holes in the declivities of mountains, provided the earth be blackiſh. Their holes are not of equal depths, and are ſeven or eight feet long, never ſtraight, but winding, and have from two to five entries, the diſtances of which are unequal, being from two to ſeven feet aſunder. In theſe holes they make different apartments, and amaſs in them their winter proviſions during the ſummer. In the cultivated fields, they collect ears of corn, peaſe, lint, and hemp ſeeds, and place them ſeparately in different departments of their holes. In uncultivated lands, they collect the ſeeds of various herbs. During ſummer, they feed upon grains, herbs, roots, and young mice; for, when the mice are large, the ſouſlik is unable to kill them. Beſide their magazines of proviſions, theſe animals dig ſeparate holes ſome feet diſtant from the former, in which they repoſe. They throw all their ordure out of their retreats. The females bring forth from two to five young at a litter, which are blind and naked, and begin not to ſee till after the hair appears. The time of geſtation is not exactly known.

IX.

IX.

The SIBERIAN, or GILDED MOLE *.

IN Siberia, there is a mole called the *gilded mole*, whoſe ſpecies is probably different from the common kind; becauſe it wants the tail, has a very ſhort muzzle, the hair mixed with green and a gold-colour, and only three toes on the fore feet, and four on thoſe behind, while the common mole has five toes on all the feet. We are ignorant of the proper name of this animal.

X.

The WHITE WATER RAT.

THE water rat of Europe is found in Canada; but its colours are different. It is brown on the back;

* Siberian mole, with a very ſhort noſe; no ears; three toes on the fore feet, on the outmoſt toe a very large claw; four toes on the hind feet; body of an equal thickneſs; rump quite round; no tail; of a beautiful green and gold colour, variable with the light; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 313.

Talpa

back; and the reſt of the body is white, and in ſome places yellow. The head, muzzle, and end of the tail are white. The hair is ſofter and more gloſſy than that of our water-rat. But, in every other article, theſe animals are perfectly ſimilar, and undoubtedly belong to the ſame ſpecies. The white hair is an effect of cold; and it is probable, that white water-rats may be found in the North of Europe, as well as in Canada.

XI.

THE GUINEY HOG*.

THOUGH this animal differs from the common hog in ſome characters, I preſume that it is

Talpa Sibericus verſicolor, *Aſpalax* dictus; *Seb. Muſ. tom.* 1. *p.* 51. *tab.* 32. *fig.* 4. 5. *Klein quad. p.* 60.

Talpa Aſiatica, ecaudata, palmis tridactylis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 73.

Talpa ecaudata, ex viridi aurea, pedibus anticis tridactylis, poſticis tetradactylis; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 206.

* Hog with a leſſer head than the common kind; very long, ſlender, and ſharp pointed ears; tail hanging down to the heels, without hairs; the body covered with ſhort red ſhinning hairs, but about the neck and lower part of the back a little longer; no briſtles; a domeſtic variety of the common kind; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 69.

Porcus

is the ſame ſpecies, and that theſe differences are only varieties produced by the influence of climate. Of this we have an example in the Siam hog which likewiſe differs from that of Europe; and yet it is unqueſtionably the ſame ſpecies, ſince they intermix and produce together. The Guiney hog is nearly of the ſame figure with ours, and of the ſame ſize with the Siam hog, that is, ſmaller than the wild boar, or the domeſtic hog. It is an original native of Guiney, and has been tranſported to Braſil, where it has multiplied prodigiouſly. It is domeſtic, and perfectly tame. It has ſhort, red, ſhining hair, and no briſtles, even on the back. The neck and crupper, near the origin of the tail, are covered with longer hairs than thoſe on the reſt of the body. Its head is not ſo large as that of the European hog, from which it differs in the figure of the ears, which are very long, ſharp-pointed, and lie back upon the neck. Its tail is alſo much longer, reaching near the ground, and entirely deſtitute of hair. This race, which, according to Marcgrave, is peculiar to Guiney, is found likewiſe in Aſia, and particularly in the iſland of Java *, from whence they

Porcus Guineenſis; *Marcgrave, Braſil. p.* 230. *Raii Synopſ. quad. p.* 96.

Sus porcus, dorſo poſtice fetoſo, cauda longitudine pedum; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 103.

* In the iſland of Java the hogs have no briſtles; and they are ſo fat, that their bellies drag upon the ground; *Voyage de Mandelſlo, tom.* 2. *p.* 349.

they ſeem to have been tranſported by the Dutch to the Cape of Good Hope *.

XII.

The ETHIOPIAN, or CAPE VERD BOAR †.

IN the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, there is another hog or boar, which, from the number

* The hogs which have been brought from Java to the Cape have very ſhort legs; and they are black, and without briſtles. Their belly is ſo large that it nearly reaches the ground. Their lard is not ſo firm as that of the European hog.———Their fleſh is extremely good; *Deſcript. du Cap. de Bonne eſperance, par Kolbe, tom* 3 *p.* 48.

† Ethiopian hog with ſmall tuſks in the lower jaws; very large ones in the upper, in old boars, bending up towards the forehead in form of a ſemicircle; no fore teeth; noſe broad, depreſſed, and almoſt of a horny hardneſs; head very large and broad; beneath each eye a hollow, formed of looſe ſkin, very ſoft, and wrinkled; under theſe a great lobe or wattle, lying almoſt horizontal, broad, flat, and rounded at the end, placed ſo as to intercept the view of any thing below from the animal. Between theſe and the mouth, on each ſide, a hard callous protuberance; mouth ſmall; ſkin duſky; briſtles diſpoſed in *faſciculi*, of about five each; longeſt between the ears, and on the beginning of the back, and but thinly diſperſed on the reſt of the back. Ears large and ſharp-pointed, inſide lined with long whitiſh hairs; tail ſlender and flat; does not reach lower than the thighs, and covered with hairs diſpoſed in *faſciculi*; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 70.

Engalla's

of his teeth, and the enormous ſize of the tuſks in his upper-jaw, appears to be a peculiar race, if not a different ſpecies from that of all the other hogs, and approaches toward the babirouſſa. Theſe tuſks have a greater reſemblance to ivory horns than to teeth. They are half a foot long, five inches in circumference at the baſe, and bended nearly like the horns of a bull. This character alone is not ſufficient to conſtitute a difference in ſpecies. But, what ſupports this preſumption, he likewiſe differs from all other hogs in the length of the aperture of his noſtrils, in the great breadth and figure of his jaws, and in the number and form of his grinders. However, we have ſeen the tuſks of a wild boar, which was killed in the woods of Burgundy, and made an approach to the Cape Verd boar: Its tuſks were about three inches and a half long, and four inches in circumference at the baſe. They had alſo a double bend, like the horns of a bull. They appeared likewiſe to conſiſt of ſolid ivory; and, it is certain, that this boar muſt have had larger jaws than the common kind. Hence

Engalla; *Sorranto's voyage in Churchill, vol.* 1. *p.* 667. *Barbot, p.* 487. *Dampier's voyage, vol.* 1. *p.* 320.

African wild boar; *Adanſon's voyage, p.* 139. *Deſlandes Martyns, Mem. Acad. tom.* 5. *p.* 386.

Sus Æthiopicus, Hardlooper; *Pallas Miſcel. Zool. p.* 16. *tab.* 11. *Specil. faſc.* 2. *p.* 1. *tab.* 1. *Flacourt Hiſt. Madagaſc. p.* 511.

Sus Æthiopicus, facculo molli ſub oculis; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. Append. tom.* 3. *p.* 223.

Hence we may preſume, that the Cape Verd boar is only a ſimple variety, a particular race, in the ſpecies of the common hog.

SUPPLEMENT.

We formerly ſuggeſted, that the wild boar of Cape Verd appeared to be a different race, and perhaps a different ſpecies from all the other hogs. The celebrated M. Allamand, profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory at Leyden, was kind enough to ſend us an engraving of this animal, and afterwards wrote M. Daubenton in the following terms:

'I believe, Sir, that the wild boar repreſented in the plate which I ſent you, is the ſame with that pointed out by you under the denomination of the *Wild Boar of Cape Verd.* This animal is ſtill living (May 5. 1767) in the menagery of the Prince of Orange. I viſit him occaſionally, and always with freſh pleaſure. I cannot help admiring the ſingular form of his head. I have written to the Governour of the Cape of Good Hope, begging him, if poſſible, to tranſmit me another. But of this I have little hope; becauſe, even at the Cape, it was regarded as a monſter, which had never hitherto been ſeen by any perſon. If, however, I ſucceed in my requeſt, I ſhall ſend the animal to France, that you and M. de Buffon

'may have an opportunity of examining it. 'We tried to make the one in our poſſeſſion 'copulate with a ſow; but, as ſoon as ſhe was 'preſented to him, he darted upon her with 'fury, and tore her to pieces.'

We have copied the engraving tranſmitted to us by M. Allamand. M. Pallas, and M. Voſmaër have uſed the ſame figure, and each of them have given a deſcription of this animal. M. Allamand, in his letter to M. Daubenton, dated at Leyden, October 31. 1766, remarks, that the head is the moſt ſingular part of this boar, which chiefly differs from that of our hogs by two uncommon appendixes, in the form of ears, at the ſide of each eye.

We ſhall here remark, that the diſdain and cruelty, mentioned by M. Allamand, of this wild boar to the ſow when in ſeaſon, ſeems to prove it to be a different ſpecies from our hogs. A farther proof ariſes from the difference in the form of the head, both external and internal. However, as it approaches the hog much nearer than any other animal, and as it is found not only in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, but not very diſtant from the Cape of Good Hope, we ſhall call it the *African boar*, and give the hiſtory and deſcription of it from the writings of Pallas and Voſmaër.

Voſmaër calls it the *wild African boar*, or the *boar with a large ſnout*, and diſtinguiſhes it, with propriety, from the Guiney hog with long pointed

pointed ears, from the American pecari, and from the Indian babirouſſa.

'M. de Buffon,' he remarks, 'ſpeaking of a 'part of the jaws, the tail and feet of a ſingular 'wild boar of Cape Verd, preſerved in the royal 'cabinet, ſays, that is has cutting teeth: But no 'ſuch teeth appear in our ſubject.'

Hence M. Voſmaër inſinuates, that it is not the ſame animal. We have ſeen, however, that M. Allamand and I agree, that this Cape de Verd boar, of which I have had an opportunity of examining a part of the head only, is found, notwithſtanding, to be the ſame large ſnouted hog which M. Voſmaër ſaid was unknown to all the naturaliſts.

M. Tulbagh, Governour of the Cape of Good Hope, who tranſmitted this wild boar to Europe, writes, that it was taken between Caffraria and the country of the great Namaquas, about two hundred leagues from the Cape, and that is was the only one of the ſpecies which had been ſeen there alive. M. Voſmaër likewiſe received the ſkin of an animal of the ſame ſpecies, which appeared to differ, in ſome particulars, from the live animal.

This animal was kept in a cage; 'and, as I was 'informed,' M. Voſmaër remarks, 'that he was 'not miſchievous, I opened the door of his cage. 'He came out, without ſhowing any marks of 'rage. He gaily friſked about in queſt of food, 'and greedily devoured whatever was given him.

'Having left him alone for a few moments, I 'found him, on my return, buſy in digging the 'earth, where, notwithſtanding the pavement 'was made of ſmall bricks well cemented, he 'had already made a hole of an incredible ſize, 'with a view, as we afterwards diſcovered, to 'reach a common ſewer which paſſed below at a 'great depth. I cauſed his labour to be inter-'rupted; and it was not without much trouble, 'and the aſſiſtance of ſeveral men, that we could 'overcome his reſiſtance, and make him return 'to his cage. His reſentment was expreſſed by 'ſharp and mournful cries. He ſeems to have 'been taken in the African woods when he was 'very young; for he has grown conſiderably 'ſince his arrival in Europe, and is ſtill alive '(1767). He paſſed the laſt winter very well, 'though the froſt was ſevere, and he was con-'fined during the greateſt part of that ſeaſon.

'In agility, he exceeds the hogs of this coun-'try. He freely allows himſelf to be ſtroaked 'with the hand, and even with a ſtick. He ſeems 'to be pleaſed with rough friction; for it was 'by this means that we made him remain quiet 'when the painter drew his picture. When 'provoked or rudely puſhed, he retires back-'ward, always facing the aſſailant, and ſhaking 'or ſtriking forcibly with his head. When let 'looſe after long confinement, he is very gay, 'leaps, and purſues fallow-deer, and other ani-'mals. On theſe occaſions, he erects his tail,

'which

'which is commonly pendulous. He emits a 'ſtrong odour, which is not diſagreeable; but 'I cannot compare it to any other ſmell. When 'I ſtroaked him with the hand, this odour ap- 'proached to that of a new cheeſe. He eats all 'kinds of grains. His food, when on ſhip- 'board, was maize, and as much freſh herbage 'as could be procured. But, after he had taſted 'barley and European wheat, with which other 'animals in our menagery are fed, he preferred 'this kind of food, and roots dug out of the 'earth. He was ſo fond of rye-bread, that he 'followed any perſon who had a piece of it. 'When he eats or drinks, he ſupports himſelf 'on the knees of his fore feet; and he often 'reſts in this poſition. His ſenſes of hearing 'and ſmelling are very acute; but his ſight is 'limited by the ſmallneſs and ſituation of his 'eyes, which prevent his ſeeing objects around 'him, becauſe they are placed higher and nearer 'each other than in other hogs, and there are 'two large excreſcences at the ſides and below 'the eyes. He has more ſagacity than the 'common hog.

'The figure of the head is terrible. The 'flatneſs and breadth of the noſe, joined to the 'length of the ſnout, the ſingular excreſcences 'riſing from the ſides of the eyes, and the 'ſtrong tuſks, give to the animal a monſtrous 'aſpect. The length of the body is about four 'Rheniſh feet.

'In

'In figure, he makes a near approach to 'that of the domeſtic hog: He appears to be 'ſmaller, his back being flatter, and his legs 'ſhorter.

'When compared with other hogs, his head 'is deformed both in figure and dimenſions. 'The muzzle is large, flat, and very hard. The 'noſe is moveable, a little bended laterally toward 'the baſe, and terminates obliquely. The noſtrils 'are large, diſtant from each other, and appear 'only when the head is raiſed. The upper lip 'is hard, and thick at the ſide. Round the tuſks 'it is prominent and pendulous, forming behind 'them a kind of oval cartilaginous protuberance, 'which covers the corners of the muzzle.

'This animal wants fore teeth both above 'and below; but the gums are ſmooth, rounded, 'and hard.

'The tuſks of the upper jaw are an inch thick 'at the baſe, crooked, and project out of the 'mouth five inches and a half, and terminate in 'an obtuſe point. On the ſide of each of them 'there is a kind of furrow. Thoſe of the un-'der jaw are much ſmaller, leſs crooked, and 'almoſt triangular. By continual friction a-'gainſt the upper tuſks, they appear to be cut 'obliquely. We were prevented from exami-'ning the grinders by the furious reſiſtance of 'the animal.

'In proportion to the head, the eyes are ſmall, 'placed higher, and nearer each other and the

'ears,

'ears, than in the common hog. The iris is of 'a deep brown colour, and the cornea white. 'The upper eye-lids are garniſhed with brown, 'ſtiff, erect, and very cloſe ciliae, which are 'longer in the middle than at the two ſides. 'There are no ciliae on the under eye-lids.

'The ears are pretty large, more round than 'pointed, covered on the inſide with cloſe yel- 'low hair, and bend back toward the animal's 'body. Under the eyes there is a kind of bul- 'bous or glandular ſac; and immediately be- 'low that, appear two round, flat, thick, and 'horizontal excreſcences, about two inches and 'a quarter in diameter. . . . . In a ſtraight 'line between theſe excreſcences and the muz- 'zle, there is, on each ſide of the head, a hard, 'round, ſharp protuberance.

'The ſkin ſeems to be very thick, filled with 'lard in the ordinary places, but flaccid on the 'neck, groin, and dewlap. In ſome places it 'appears to be ſlightly furrowed, unequal, and 'as if the upper part of it fell off by intervals. 'Thinly diſperſed over the body are ſome tufts 'of hairs, conſiſting of three, four, or five, long- 'er and ſhorter, and placed in a ſtraight line 'near one another. The front, and between the 'ears, ſeem to be wrinkled, and are adorned with 'very cloſe, white, and brown hairs. From 'thence, toward the baſe of the muzzle, de- 'ſcends a narrow band of black and gray hairs, 'which, ſeparating in the middle, fall upon each 'ſide

'ſide of the head. On the nap of the neck, 'and the anterior part of the back, the briſtles 'are longeſt and cloſeſt : Their colour is a 'duſky brown and gray. Some of them are 'ſeven or eight inches long : In thickneſs they 'exceed not thoſe of the common hog, and they 'ſplit in the ſame manner. Theſe briſtles are 'not ſtraight, but ſlightly inclined. Upon the 'back, their number is ſo ſmall, that the ſkin 'appears to be naked. The flanks, breaſt, belly, 'ſides of the head and neck, are garniſhed with 'ſmall white briſtles.

'The feet, like thoſe of our hogs, are divi- 'ded into two black, pointed hoofs. The tail is 'naked, hangs perpendicularly, and terminates 'almoſt in a point.

'The colour of the head is blackiſh ; but 'that of the back and belly is a bright reddiſh 'gray.'

Notwithſtanding theſe differences pointed out by M. Voſmaër, and the repugnance which this boar diſcovered to the ſow that was preſented to it, I am uncertain whether it is not a variety only of our European hog. This ſpecies varies greatly in Aſia, Siam, and China. My uncertainty is increaſed by having found, about thirty years ago, an enormous head of a wild boar that was killed in my own woods, the tuſks of which were nearly as large as thoſe of the Cape boar.

Beſides,

Beſides, M. Comerſon informs me, that there are wild boars in Madagaſcar, whoſe head, from the ears to the eyes, is of the ordinary form; but that below the eyes is a protuberance which gradually tapers to the end of the ſnout, ſo that the animal appears to have two heads, the half of the one ſunk into the other. The fleſh of this hog is ſlimy and inſipid. This information made me ſuſpect, that the animal I had firſt mentioned under the denomination of the *Wild Boar of Cape Verd*, becauſe its head was brought from the neighbourhood of that Cape, and afterwards called it the *Wild African Boar*, becauſe it exiſts in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, is likewiſe found in the iſland of of Madagaſcar.

Addition by Profeſſor Allamand.

M. de Buffon, in his hiſtory of the hog, has ſhown, that he eludes all thoſe methodical diſtributions into claſſes and genera, the diſtinguiſhing characters of which are derived from particular parts of the body. Though his reaſons are not to be anſwered, they would have acquired additional force, if he had been acquainted with the animal under conſideration. It is a wild boar ſent from the Cape of Good Hope,

Hope, in the year 1765, to the menagery of the Prince of Orange, which has hitherto been unknown to the Naturaliſts. Beſide the many ſingularities which make the European hog a detached ſpecies, this animal exhibits freſh anomalies, which diſtinguiſh him from all the other varieties of the ſame genus; for the figure of his head is not only different, but he has no cutting teeth, from which moſt of our Nomenclators have drawn their diſtinctive characters, though the number of the teeth is by no means uniform, even in our domeſtic hogs.

To M. Tulbagh, Governour of the Cape of Good Hope, who miſſes no opportunity of tranſmitting to Europe the curious productions of that country, we are indebted for this wild boar. In his letter, he remarks, that this animal was taken about two hundred leagues from the Cape, and that it was the firſt which had ever been ſeen there alive. The laſt year, however, he ſent another, which is ſtill living; and, in 1767, he tranſmitted a ſkin, of which we have only been able to preſerve the head. Theſe circumſtances ſeem to indicate, that this animal is not rare in its native country. I know not whether Kolbe means to ſpeak of theſe boars in the following paſſage. 'In the country occupied by the Dutch, 'we rarely meet with *wild hogs*: As there are 'few woods, which are their common retreats, 'they have no motive to frequent theſe territo-'ries. Beſides, the lions, tigers, and other ra-

'pacious

'pacious animals, prevent the multiplication of 'the hogs, by devouring great numbers of 'them *.' He adds no deſcription; and, therefore, no concluſion can be drawn. Beſides, he ranks among the number of Cape hogs the large ant-eater, which is an American animal, and has no reſemblance to the hog. What credit is due to an author ſo ill informed?

The body of our African boar reſembles that of the European kind: But it differs widely in the form of the head, which is of an enormous ſize. The moſt conſpicuous objects are the large tuſks which ſpring from each ſide of the upper jaw, and are directed almoſt perpendicularly upward. They are near ſeven inches long, and terminate in a blunt point. Two ſimilar tuſks, but ſmaller and thinner, riſe from the under jaw, and apply themſelves exactly to the external ſide of the ſuperior tuſks when the mouth is ſhut. Theſe are powerful arms, which he may uſe to advantage in his native country, where he muſt be often expoſed to the attacks of carnivorous animals.

His head, which is large and flat before, terminates in an ample ſnout, nearly equal in diameter to the breadth of the head, and of a hardneſs which approaches to that of horn. He uſes it, like our hogs, in digging the earth. His eyes are ſmall, and ſituated ſo far forward in the head, that he can only ſee ſtraight before him. They are

* Deſcript. du Cap de Bonne-eſperance, tom. 3. p. 43.

are nearer each other and the ears, than in our European boars. Below the eyes, there is a depreſſion in the ſkin, which forms a kind of wrinkled ſac. The inſide of his ears are cloſely covered with hair. A little lower, and near the ſide of the eyes, the ſkin riſes and forms two excreſcences, which, when viewed at a certain diſtance, have a perfect reſemblance to a couple of ears, being of the ſame figure and ſize, and, though not moveable, they lie nearly in the ſame plane with the fore-head. Still lower, between theſe excreſcences and the tuſks, there is a large wart on each ſide of the head. It is eaſy to perceive, that a configuration of this kind muſt give a very ſingular aſpect to the animal. When viewed in front, we think we ſee four ears upon a head which has no reſemblance to that of any known animal, and inſpires terror by the largeneſs of its tuſks.

Pallas * and Voſmaër, who have given good deſcriptions of this boar, tell us, that, when he arrived in Holland, he was very mild and tame; that, as he had been ſeveral months on board the veſſel, and had been taken young, he was become almoſt domeſtic; but that, when purſued by ſtrangers, he retired ſlowly backward, and preſented his front with a menacing air; and even thoſe who were daily near him were not without apprehenſions of danger. One day he conceived

* Pallas, Miſcellanea Zoologica; et ejuſdem Spicilegia Zoologica, Faſciculus Secundus.

ceived a reſentment againſt his keeper, whom he wounded ſo deſperately in the thigh with his tuſks, that the poor man died next day. To prevent ſimilar accidents, he was taken out of the menagery, and ſo cloſely impriſoned that no body could approach him. He died in about twelve months, and his ſkin is preſerved in the Prince of Orange's cabinet. The other one, which is now in the ſame menagery, is ſtill very young, and his tuſks exceed not two inches in length. When allowed to come out of the place where he is confined, he teſtifies his joy by leaping, bounding, and running with more much agility than our hogs. On theſe occaſions he carries his tail perfectly erect. The inhabitants of the Cape, on account of his ſwiftneſs, give him the denomination of *hart looper*, or courſer,

This animal unqueſtionably forms a genus diſtinct from all the other known races of hogs. Though he reſembles them in the body, the want of cutting teeth, and the ſingular ſtructure of the head, are characters too marked to be aſcribed to the influence of climate, eſpecially as there are hogs in Africa which differ from ours by being ſmaller only. Beſides, it would appear that he cannot produce with our hogs. A Guiney ſow was preſented to him. After ſmelling her for ſome time, he purſued her into a narrow place from which ſhe could not eſcape, and tore her in pieces with his tuſks. He afterwards abuſed a common ſow to ſuch a degree, that ſhe was carried

carried off, in order to ſave her from deſtruction.

It is wonderful that this animal, which, as I formerly remarked, ſeems not to be rare in its native country, has not been mentioned by any traveller, or at leaſt in terms ſo vague, that no idea can be formed of it. Flacourt * tells us, that in Madagaſcar there are wild boars which have two horns on the ſide of the noſe, reſembling two calloſities; and that theſe animals are nearly as dangerous as the wild boars of France. M. de Buffon imagines, that this paſſage relates to the babirouſſa, and perhaps he may be right: But it may, with equal probability, relate to our boar. Theſe horns, which reſembled two calloſities, may have been the tuſks of this boar, as well as thoſe of the babirouſſa, though extremely ill deſcribed; and what Flacourt adds, that theſe animals are dangerous, ſeems to correſpond better with our African boar. M. Adamſon †, when ſpeaking of a wild boar he ſaw in Africa, expreſſes himſelf in theſe terms: 'I ſaw,' ſays he, 'one of thoſe enormous wild boars peculiar 'to Africa, and which, I believe, have never been 'mentioned by any Naturaliſt. It was black, 'like the European wild boar, but vaſtly larger 'in ſize. It had four large tuſks, the two ſu-'perior of which bended in a ſemicircular form 'toward the front, and had the appearance of 'horns,'

* Hiſt. de la grand iſle Madagaſcar, p. 152.

† Hiſt. Nat. du Senegal, p. 76.

Plate CCXCVII.

J. Bell Sculp.t

BOAR of CAPE VERDE.

'horns.' M. de Buffon ſuppoſes, that M. Adanſon means to deſcribe the babirouſſa; and, were it not for his authority, I ſhould have been led to believe, that M. Adanſon intended to point out our African boar; for, if he had the babirouſſa under his inſpection, I cannot comprehend how he ſhould remark, that it had never been mentioned by any Naturaliſt. He is too much converſant in Natural Hiſtory, not to know that the babirouſſa has been often deſcribed, and that its head is found in almoſt every Muſæum in Europe.

But in Africa there is, perhaps, another ſpecies of wild boar, with which we are ſtill unacquainted, and was the animal ſeen by M. Adanſon. This conjecture is ſupported by the deſcription which M. Daubenton has given of a part of the jaws of a Cape Verd wild boar. His remarks clearly prove, that it differs from our boars, and would apply directly to the one under conſideration, if there had not been cutting teeth in each of theſe jaws.

* * * * * *

I willingly aſſent to moſt of M. Allamand's reflections. But I perſiſt in believing, as he himſelf at firſt believed, that the Cape Verd boar which I mentioned, and the jaws deſcribed by M. Daubenton, belong to the ſame ſpecies, tho'

the former had no cutting teeth; for in no animal is the number and order of the teeth ſo various as in the hog kind. This difference alone ſeems not ſufficient to conſtitute two ſpecies of the African wild boar and that of Cape Verd, eſpecially as all the other characters of the head appear to be the ſame.

XIII.

THE MEXICAN WOLF*.

AS the wolf is a native of cold climates, he muſt have paſſed into America by the northern lands,

* Wolf with a very large head; great jaws; vaſt teeth; on the upper lips very ſtrong briſtles, reflected backwards, not unlike the ſofter ſpines of a porcupine; and of a gray and white colour; large erect cinereous ears; the ſpace between marked with broad tawny ſpots: The head aſh-coloured, ſtriped tranſverſely with bending duſky lines; neck fat and thick, covered with a looſe ſkin, marked with a long tawny ſtroke: On the breaſt is another of the ſame kind: Body aſh-coloured, ſpotted with black; and the ſides ſtriped, from the back downwards, with the ſame colour; belly cinereous; tail long, of the colour of the belly, tinged in the middle with tawny; legs and feet ſtriped with black and aſh colour: Sometimes this variety is found white; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 151.

Xoloizcuintli; *Hernand. Mex. p.* 479.

Cuetlachtli, ſeu lupus Indicus; *Fernand. Ann. Nov. Hiſp. p.* 7.

Canis

lands, being found equally in both continents. We have mentioned black and gray wolfs in North America. It appears that this ſpecies is diffuſed as far as New Spain and Mexico; and that, in this warm climate, it has undergone ſome alterations, without changing its nature or diſpoſitions; for the Mexican wolf has the ſame figure, appetites, and habits as the European or North American wolf; and all of them appear to be the ſame ſpecies. The Mexican wolf is rather the wolf of New Spain, where he is more common than in Mexico, has five toes on the fore feet, and four on thoſe behind. The ears are long and erect; and the eyes ſparkle like thoſe of our wolf. But the head is twice as large, the neck thicker, and the tail leſs buſhy. Above the mouth, there are ſome briſtles as large, but not ſo ſtiff, as thoſe of the hedge-hog. Upon an aſh-coloured ground, the body is marked with ſome yellow ſpots. The head is of the ſame colour with the body, and marked with tranſverſe browniſh lines, and the front is ſpotted with yellow. The ears are gray, like the head and body. There is a long yellow ſpot on the neck, another on the breaſt, and a third

Canis cinereus, maculis fulvis variegatus, taeniis ſubnigris a dorſo ad latera deorſum hinc inde deductis; *Briſſon quad. p.* 172.

Canis Mexicanus, cauda deflexa, laevi, corpore cinereo, faſciis fuſcis maculiſque fulvis variegato; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p.* 69.

third on the belly. On the flanks are tranſverſe bands from the back to the belly. The tail is gray, with a yellow ſpot in the middle. The legs are barred with gray and brown. This is the moſt beautiful of all wolves, and its ſkin ſhould be eſteemed for its variety of colours *. But nothing indicates it to be a different ſpecies from the common kind, which varies from gray to white, from white to black, and a mixture of both, without changing its ſpecies: And we learn from Fernandes, that theſe wolves of New Spain vary like the European wolf; for, even in this country, they are not all marked according to our deſcription, ſome of them being of a uniform colour, and even totally white †.

XIV.

* It might be ſuppoſed, on account of the variety of colours, that the Mexican wolf is a lynx, which, like the wolf, is found in both Continents. But a bare inſpection of the figure given by Recchi will ſhow, that it has a perfect reſemblance to the wolf, and none at all to the lynx.

† Cuetlachtli, ſeu lupus Indicus Jo. Fabri. Xoloitſcuintli. Forma, colore, moribus, et mole corporis lupo noſtrati ſimilis eſt, atque adeo ejus (ut mihi quidem videtur) ſpeciei, ſed ampliori capite. Tauros vero ſicut et noſtras lupus aggreditur, et interdum etiam homines; reperiuntur nonnulli candentes. ——Vivit in calidis Novae Hiſpaniae locis; *Fernand. Hiſt. Anim. Nov. Hiſp. p.* 7.

XIV.

THE ALCO.

WE formerly remarked, that, in Peru and Mexico, before the arrival of the Europeans, there were domeſtic animals called *alco*, which were nearly of the ſame ſize and diſpoſitions with our ſmall dogs; and that, from this conformity, and becauſe they were equally faithful and attached to their maſters, the Spaniards gave them the name of *Mexican* or *Peruvian dogs*. The ſpecies of theſe animals, indeed, ſeems not to differ eſſentially from that of the dog. Beſides, the word *alco* might, perhaps, be a generic and not a ſpecific term. Recchi has left us a figure of one of theſe alcos, which, in the Mexican language, was called *Ytzcuinte Porzotli*. It was prodigiouſly fat, and probably degraded by its domeſtic ſtate, and by too much nouriſhment. The head is repreſented to be ſo ſmall that it has no proportion to the ſize of the body. Its ears are pendulous, which is another mark of ſlavery. The muzzle reſembles that of a dog; the fore part of the head is white, and the ears are pretty yellow. The neck is ſo ſhort, that there is no interval between the head

and ſhoulders. The back is arched, and covered with yellow hair. The tail is white, ſhort, and pendulous, and deſcends no lower than the thighs. The belly is large, tenſe, and marked with black ſpots. It has ſix conſpicuous paps. The legs and feet are white; and the toes, like thoſe of the dog, are armed with long ſharp claws *. Fabri, who gives this deſcription, concludes, after a long diſſertation, that this animal is the ſame with the *alco*; and I believe his concluſion is well founded. But this appellation muſt not be regarded as excluſive; for there is another race of dogs in America to which it applies with equal propriety. Beſide the dogs, Fernandes remarks, which the Spaniards tranſported from Europe to America, there are three other ſpecies, which are pretty ſimilar to ours, both in their nature and diſpoſitions; neither is their figure altogether different. The firſt and largeſt of theſe American dogs is called *Xoloiztcuintli*. He is often three cubits long; and, what is remarkable, he is totally deſtitute of hair, and only covered with a ſoft cloſe ſkin, marked with yellow and blue ſpots. The ſecond is covered with hair, and of the ſize of our ſmall Malteſe dogs. He is marked with white,

* Ytzcuinte porzotli. Canis Mexicana.——Ad unguem animal quod hic proſtat, nanum, pingue, et manſuetum effigiatum mihi videtur illud eſſe quod Americani nomine communi Alco vocabant; *Hernand. Hiſt. Mex. p.* 466. *et* 478. *fig. p.* 466.

white, black, and yellow. His deformity, though ſingular, is not diſagreeable: His back is arched; and his neck ſo ſhort, that his head ſeems to proceed immediately from the ſhoulders. He is named in his own country *michuacanens*. The third, which likewiſe reſembles our ſmall dogs, is called *techichi*. But he has a wild and melancholy aſpect. The Americans eat his fleſh*.

From comparing the teſtimonies of Fabri and Fernandes, it is obvious, that the ſecond dog, which this laſt author calls *michuacanens*, is the ſame with the *ytzcuinte porzotli*, and that this ſpecies of animal exiſted in America before the arrival of the Europeans; and the ſame muſt have been the caſe with the *techichi*. I am perſuaded, therefore, that the word *alco* was a generic name, which applied equally to both, and perhaps to other races or varieties that we are unacquainted with. But, as to the firſt, Fernandes ſeems to have been deceived both with regard to the name and the animal. No author mentions naked dogs in New Spain. This race, commonly called *Turkiſh dogs*, come from India, and other warm climates of the Old Continent; and, it is probable, that thoſe ſeen in America by Fernandes, had been tranſported thither, eſpecially as he mentions his having ſeen this kind in Spain, before his departure for America. The proof is ſtill farther corobo-

rated

* Fernand. Hiſt. Anim. Nov. Hiſp. p. 6. cap. 20. et p. 10. cap. 21.

rated by the circumſtance of this animal's having no American name: Fernandes gives it the borrowed one of *Xoloitzcuintli*, which is the name of the Mexican wolf. Thus, of theſe three ſpecies or varieties of American dogs, there remain only two, which are called indiſcriminately *alco*; for, independent of the fat alco, which ſerved as a lap-dog to the Peruvian ladies, there was a meagre and melancholy alco, which was employed in the chaſe; and, it is by no means impoſſible, that the three races, apparently different from thoſe of our dogs, ſpring from the ſame ſtock. The dogs of Lapland, Siberia, Iceland, &c. muſt have paſſed, like the foxes and wolves, from the one Continent to the other, and degenerated by the influence of the climate and a domeſtic ſtate. The firſt *alco*, with the ſhort neck, approaches the Iceland dog; and the *techichi* of New Spain is, perhaps, the ſame animal with the *koupara**, or *crab-dog* of Guiana, which in figure reſembles the fox, and in hair the jackal. He has been called the *crab-dog*, becauſe he chiefly lives upon crabs and other cruſtaceous animals. I have ſeen only one ſkin of this Guiana animal; and I am unable to determine whether it is a particular ſpecies, or whether it ſhould be referred to thoſe of the dog, fox, or jackal.

XV.

* Canus ferus, major, cancroſus, vulgo dictus *koupara*; *Barrère, Franc. Equin. p.* 149.

XV.

THE TAYRA, GALERA, OR GUINEY WEASEL *.

THIS animal, of which Mr Brown has given a figure and deſcription, is of the ſize of a ſmall rabbit, and has a conſiderable reſemblance to the weaſel or martin. He digs an habitation in the earth, and has great ſtrength in his fore-feet, which are much ſhorter than thoſe behind. His muzzle is long, a little ſharp, and garniſhed with whiſkers. The under jaw is much ſhorter than the upper. He has ſix cutting and two canine teeth in each jaw, without reckoning the grinders. His tongue is rough, like that of the cat. His head is oblong, as well as the eyes, which laſt are placed at an equal diſtance between the ears and the point of the muzzle. His ears are

* Guiney weaſel, with the upper jaw much longer than the lower; eyes placed mid-way between the ears and tip of the noſe; ears like the human; tongue rough; tail declining downwards, leſſening towards the point; feet ſtrong, and formed for digging; ſhape of the body like that of the rat; ſize of a ſmall rabbit; of a duſky colour; the hair rough; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 225.

Galera ſubfuſca, cauda elongata, auribus ſubnudis appreſſis; *Brown's Hiſt. of Jamaica, p.* 485. *tab.* 49.

are flat, and reſemble thoſe of man. His feet are ſtrong, and adapted for digging. The metatarſal bones are long; and he has five toes on all his feet. His tail is long, and tapers to a point. His body is oblong, and has a great reſemblance to that of a large rat. He is covered with brown hairs, ſome of which are longer than others. This animal appears to be a ſmall ſpecies of martin or polecat. Linnaeus imagined, that the black weaſel of Braſil might be the *galera* of Mr Brown; and, indeed, the two deſcriptions afford ſome reaſon for the conjecture*. Beſides, this black weaſel of Braſil is likewiſe found in Guiana, where it is called *tayra*†; and I ſuſpect that the word *galera* is a corruption

* Muſtela atra collo ſubtus macula alba triloba. Habitat in Braſilia. . . . *Holmens. Confer. Brown, Jam.* 485. *tab.* 49. *fig.* 1. Galera, ſtatura martis, at nigra, pilis rigidioribus, auriculae rotundae villoſae. Arca ante oculos cineraſcens, maculae ſub medio collo non vero ſub gula. Mammae pone umbilicum quatuor.——*Nota* Mr Brown ſays, that he ſaw only two paps on the lower part of the belly; but the other two might eſcape his obſervation. He alſo ſays, that the galera is found in Guincy, and the black weaſel in Braſil. But this aſſertion ought not to ſtumble us; for it happens daily, that Braſilian animals are firſt tranſported to Guiney, and afterwards paſs for animals belonging to that country; and *vice verſa*. I agree, therefore, with Linnaeus, in thinking that the galera of Mr Brown is the ſame animal with the black weaſel of Braſil.

† Muſtela maxima atra, moſchum redolens. Tayra. Groſſe belette. This animal, by rubbing itſelf againſt trees, leaves a kind of unctuous humour which has a ſtrong odour of muſk; *Barrère, Franc. Equin. p.* 155.

corruption derived from *tayra*, which is the true name of this animal.

XVI.

THE MERIAN OPOSSUM*.

THIS animal is a native of the ſame climate, and belongs to a neighbouring ſpecies with the other opoſſums. Sibilla Merian is the firſt writer who has given a figure and a ſhort account

* Merian opoſſum, with long, ſharp pointed, naked ears; head, and upper part of the body, of a yellowiſh brown colour; the belly white tinged with yellow; the fore feet divided into five fingers; the hind into four and a thumb, each furniſhed with flat nails; tail very long, ſlender, and, except at the baſe, quite naked; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. p.* 210.

Dezak; *Merian. Inſect. Surinam. p.* 66. *tab.* 66.——*Merian* is the name of a German paintreſs, who firſt diſcovered this ſpecies at Surinam.

Mus ſylveſtris Americanus; *Seb. Muſ. tom.* 1. *p.* 49. *tab.* 31. *fig.* 5.

Philander ex rufo helvus in dorſo, in ventre ex flavo albicans; *Briſſon quad p.* 212.

Mus ſylveſtris Americanus, catulos in dorſo gerens; *Klein quad. p.* 58.

Didelphis dorſigera, cauda baſi piloſa, corpore longiore, digitis manuum muticis; *Linn. ſyſt. nat. p.* 72.

Le Philandre de Surinam; *Buffon.*

count of it *. Seba afterwards gave Merian's figure for the female, and added a new figure for the male, with a kind of deſcription. This animal, ſays he, has very brilliant eyes, which are ſurrounded with a circle of deep brown hair. The body is covered with ſoft hair, or rather wool of a reddiſh yellow colour, but of a bright red on the back. The front, muzzle, belly, and feet, are whitiſh yellow. The ears are naked, and pretty hard. On the upper lip, and alſo above the eyes, there are long hairs in the form of whiſkers. Its teeth, like thoſe of the dormouſe, are very ſharp. Upon the tail of the male, which is naked, and of a pale red colour, there are duſky red ſpots, which appear not on the tail of the female. The feet reſemble the hands of an ape; thoſe before have the four toes, and the thumb garniſhed with ſhort, blunt, nails; but on the hind feet the thumb alone has a flat, blunt nail, the other four toes being armed with ſmall ſharp claws. The young of theſe animals grunt nearly in the ſame manner as a pig. The paps of the female reſemble thoſe of the murine opoſſum. Seba properly remarks, that, in the figure

* Hic genus gliris ſylveſtris depictum eſt, qui catulos quorum vulgo quinque vel ſex una foetura enititur in dorſo ſecum portat; ex flavo fuſci coloris, at fubucula ejus alba eſt: Cum antra exeunt alimenti cauſa, a catulis circum curruntur, qui jam faturi vel moleſtias ſuſpicantes, illico matris dorſum aſcendunt, et caudas ſuas parentum caudis involvunt, qui illos ſtatim in antra apportant; *Mar. Sibil. Merian. Inſect. Surinam. p. 66. fig. tab. 66.*

figure given by Merian, the feet and toes are ill repreſented *. The females produce five or ſix at a litter. The tail is very long, and prehenſile, like that of the ſapajous. The young mount upon the back of the mother, and adhere firmly with their tails twiſted round hers. In this ſituation ſhe carries them about with great nimbleneſs and ſecurity.

XVII.

THE AKOUCHI, or OLIVE CAVY.

THE akouchi is pretty common in Guiana and other parts of South America. It differs from the agouti by having a tail, which is wanting in the agouti. The akouchi is generally ſmaller than the agouti, and its hair is not red, but of an olive colour †.

Theſe are the only differences we know between the akouchi and agouti, which, however, ſeem to be ſufficient to conſtitute two diſtinct ſpecies.

SUP-

* Seba, vol. 1. p. 49. tab. 21. fig. 4.

† Cuniculus minor, caudatus, olivaceus; *Akouchi, Barrère, hiſt. nat. de la Fr. Equin. p.* 153.

SUPPLEMENT.

In the original work we remarked, that the akouchi was a different ſpecies from the agouti; becauſe the former had a tail, and the latter had no tail. The akouchi differs from the agouti ſtill more in magnitude, being no larger than a young rabbit of ſix months old. The akouchi is found only in extenſive woods. He feeds on the ſame fruits, and has nearly the ſame manners with the agouti. In the iſlands of Saint Lucia and Grenada he is called *agouti*. His fleſh is white, and has the flavour of a young rabbit; and he is ranked amongſt the fineſt game in South America. When the akouchis are purſued by dogs, rather than take the water, they allow themſelves to be ſeized. M. de la Borde informs us, though I doubt the fact, that the females produce only one, or at moſt two young, at a litter. They are eaſily tamed, and have a ſmall cry like that of the Guiney pig; but it is ſeldom heard.

We have given a figure of this animal, drawn from a well preſerved ſkin. Meſſrs Aublet and Olivier aſſure me, that, in Cayenne, the hare is called *agouti*, and the rabbit *akouchi*; but that the agouti is the beſt food; and, ſpeaking of the game of this country, they inform me, that the

Plate CCXCVIII.

A Bell Sculp.

Acouchi.

the armadillos are ſtill better food, except the nine-banded armadillo, which has a ſtrong ſmell of muſk; that, after the armadillos, the paca is the beſt game, becauſe its fleſh is wholeſome and fat: The next in order are the agouti and akouchi. They likewiſe maintain, that the red couguar is uſed as food, and that its fleſh has the taſte of veal.

XVIII.

The TUCAN, or MEXICAN SHREW *.

FERNANDES has given the name of *Tucan* to a ſmall quadruped of New Spain, whoſe ſize, figure, and natural habits, make it approach nearer to the mole than to any other ſpecies. It appears to be the ſame animal deſcribed by Seba under the denomination of the *red mole* of America †; at leaſt, the deſcriptions of the two authors

* Mexican ſhrew, with a ſharp noſe; ſmall round ears; without ſight; two long fore teeth above and below; thick, fat, fleſhy body, ſhort legs, ſo that the belly almoſt touches the ground; long crooked claws; tawny hair; ſhort tail; length from noſe to tail, nine inches; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 310.

† Seba, vol. 1. p. 51. tab. 32. fig. 2.

authors correſpond ſufficiently to juſtify this conjecture. The tucan is perhaps ſomewhat larger than our mole. It is equally fat and fleſhy, and its legs are ſo ſhort that the belly touches the ground. The tail is ſhort; the ears are ſmall and round; and the eyes are ſo minute that they can ſcarcely be of any uſe to the animal. But it differs from the mole in the colour of the hair, which is reddiſh yellow, and in the number of toes, having only three before and four behind, while the mole has five toes on all the feet. It ſeems to differ from the mole in other articles: Its fleſh is good eating. It poſſeſſes not the inſtinct of diſcovering its retreat after having once left it, but, at every time, is obliged to dig a new hole; ſo that, in certain ſoils, which are agreeable to theſe animals *, the holes are ſo numerous, and ſo near each other, that circumſpection is neceſſary to walk there with ſafety.

XIX.

* Fernand. hiſt. anim. Nov. Hiſp. p. 9. cap. 24.

XIX.

The BRASILIAN SHREW*.

We mention this animal under the denomination of the *Braſilian ſhrew*; becauſe we are ignorant of its proper name, and it has a greater reſemblance to the ſhrew than to any other animal. It is, however, conſiderably larger, being about five inches long from the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, which is not two inches, and, conſequently, is proportionally ſhorter than that of the common ſhrew. It has a pointed muzzle, and very ſharp teeth. Upon a brown ground-colour, three pretty large black bands extend longitudinally from the head to the tail, under which the ſcrotum appears hanging between the hind feet. This animal, ſays Marcgrave, ſports with the cats, who diſcover no inclination to eat it. In the ſame manner, the cats kill the European ſhrews, but never eat them.

* Braſilian ſhrew, with a ſharp noſe and teeth; pendulous ſcrotum. It is of a duſky colour, marked along the back with three broad black ſtrokes. The length from noſe to tail, five inches; that of the tail two; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 309.

Mus araneus figura muris; *Marcgr. Braſil. p.* 229

XX.

THE ROCK CAVY*.

THIS animal, which is a native of Brafil, is neither a rabbit nor a rat, but feems to partake of both. It is about a foot long, by feven inches in circumference. Its general colour is the fame with that of our hares; and its belly is white: Its upper lip is divided in the fame manner, and it has the fame large cutting teeth, and whifkers round the mouth and on the fides of the eyes. But its ears are rounded like thofe of the rat, and fo fhort that they exceed not the height of a finger's breadth. The fore legs are not above three inches in length, and thofe behind are a little longer. The fore feet have four toes covered with a black fkin, and armed with fmall fhort claws. The hind feet have only three toes, and the middle one is the longeft. It

* Rock cavy, with divided upper lip; fhort ears; four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind: Colour of the upper part of the body like that of the common hare; belly white: The length one foot; *Pennant's fynopf. of quad. p.* 244.

Aperea Braſilienſibus, nobis vel *dratte* vel *loſchratte*; *Marcgr. Braſil. p.* 223. *Piſo, Braſil, p.* 103. *Raii fynopf. quad. p.* 206.

It has no tail. Its head is fomewhat longer than that of the hare, and its flefh is like that of the rabbit, which it refembles in its manner of living *. It likewife retires into holes: It does not, however, dig the earth, like the rabbit, but conceals itfelf in the clefts of rocks. Hence it is eafily feized in its retreat. It is hunted as game, and its flefh is preferable to that of our beft rabbits †. The animal mentioned by Oviedo, and afterwards by Charlevoix ‡ and du Perrier de Montfraizier, under the denomination of *cori*, appears to be the fame with the *aperea* or rock cavy ||. In fome parts of the Weft Indies, thefe animals may, perhaps, be reared in warrens, or in houfes, like our rabbits; and this may be the reafon why fome of them are red, white, black, and variegated. This conjecture is not without foundation; for Garcilaffo informs us, that, in Peru,

* Marcgrav. hift. nat. Brafil. p. 223.

† Pifo, hift. Brafil. p 103.

‡ Oviedo remarks, that the *cori* refembles a fmall rabbit; and that fome of them are totally white, and others a mixture of different colours; *Hift. de St Dominique, par le P. Charlevoix, tom.* 1. *p.* 35.

|| The *cori* is a fmall quadruped, fomewhat refembling our rabbits and moles. It has fmall ears, which it carries fo flatly reclined backward, that it is difficult to perceive them. It has no tail. Some of them are white, others black, and others fpotted with black and white. Some of them are totally red, and others fpotted with red and white. They are tamed, and never defile the houfes. They eat herbage, and are eafily maintained. Their flefh has the tafte and flavour of the beft rabbits; *Hift. des voyages, par du Perrier de Montfraizier, p.* 343.

there are wild and domeſtic rabbits which have no reſemblance to thoſe of Spain *.

XXI.

THE TAPETI, or BRASILIAN HARE †.

THE tapeti ‡ ſeems to make a near approach to the ſpecies of the hare or rabbit. It is found in Braſil, and many other parts of America. In figure, it reſembles the European rabbit; and it reſembles the hare in ſize and colour, only it is a little browner. Its ears are very long, and ſhaped like thoſe of the hare. Its hair is red on the fore head, and whitiſh on the throat. Some of them have a white circle round

* Hiſt. des Incas, tom 2. p. 267.

† Braſilian hare, with very long ears; a white ring round the neck; face of a reddiſh colour; chin white; black eyes; colour of the body like the common hare, only darker; belly whitiſh; no tail; ſome want the white ring round the neck; *Pennant's Synopſ. of quad. p.* 252.

Tapeti; *Marcgr. Braſil. p.* 223. *Piſo, Braſil, p.* 102.

Cuniculus Braſilienſis *tapeti* dictus; *Raii ſynopſ. quad. p.* 205.

Lepus Braſilienſis, cauda nulla; *Linn. Syſt. Nat. p* 78.

Lepus ecaudatus; *Briſſon. quad. p.* 97.

Collared rabbit; *Water's voyage in Dampier.*

‡ *Tapity*, according to P. d'Abbeville; *Miſſ. au Maragnon, p.* 251.

round the neck; but others have a white throat, breaſt, and belly. They have black eyes, and whiſkers like our rabbits; but they want the tail *. The tapeti reſembles the hare in its manner of living, in fecundity, and in the quality of its fleſh, which is extremely good. Like the hare, it dwells in the fields or in the woods, and burrows not, like the rabbit †. The animal of New Spain, mentioned by Fernandes, under the name of *citli*, appears to be the ſame with the *tapeti* ‡ of Braſil; and both are perhaps only varieties of the European hares, who have paſſed by the northern lands from the one Continent to the other.

Some other ſpecies of animals might be added to the preceding liſt; but the accounts given of them are ſo vague, that I chooſe rather to confine myſelf to what is known with ſome degree of certainty, than to give way to conjecture, or to exhibit creatures of imagination as real ſpecies. But, notwithſtanding this limitation, intelligent men will eaſily perceive, that my hiſtory of quadrupeds is as complete as they could poſſibly expect. It comprehends a great number of new animals, and none of thoſe who were formerly known are omitted.

* Marcgr. hiſt. nat. Braſil. p. 223. fig. p. 224.

† Piſon, hiſt. Braſil, p. 102.

‡ Citli.———Lepores novae Hiſpaniae noſtratibus ſimiles forma atque alimento, ſed auriculis longiſſimis pro corporis magnitudine, latiſſimiſque; *Fernandes, hiſt. anim. nov. Hiſp. p. 2. cap. 3.*

The preceding notices, though compoſed of twenty-one articles, contain not above nine or ten diſtinct ſpecies; for all the others are only varieties. The white bear is only a variety of the common kind; the Tartarian cow, of the biſon; the Guiney and Cape-Verd hogs, of the common hog, &c. Hence, by adding theſe ten ſpecies to about one hundred and eighty, whoſe hiſtory we have given, the total number of quadrupeds, the exiſtence of which is properly aſcertained, exceeds not two hundred ſpecies upon the ſurface of the whole known world.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS from the Supplementary Volume.

THE CRAB-EATER*.

THE name *crab-eater*, or *crab-dog*, has been given to this animal, becauſe crabs are his principal food. He has very little relation to the dog or fox, to which ſome travellers have compared him. He ſeems to be more nearly allied to the opoſſums; but he is much larger, and the female crab-eater carries not her young, like the female opoſſum, in a pouch under her belly. Hence the crab-eater appears to be a detached ſpecies, and different from all thoſe we have formerly deſcribed.

In the figure, the long naked, ſcaly tail, the large thumbs without claws on the hind feet, and

* Cayenne opoſſum, with a long ſlender face; ears erect, pointed, and ſhort; the coat woolly, mixed with very coarſe hairs, three inches long, of a dirty white from the roots to the middle; from thence to the ends of a deep brown; ſides and belly of a pale yellow; legs of a duſky brown; thumb on each foot diſtinct; on the toes of the fore feet, and thumb on the hind, are nails; on the toes of the hind feet crooked claws; tail very long, taper, naked, and ſcaly. Length ſeventeen inches; that of the tail fifteen and a half. The ſubject meaſured was very young; *Pennant's ſynopſ. of quad. Edit.* 2. *p.* 309.

Canis ferus major, Cancroſus vulgo dictus. Koupara; *Barrère, Franc. Equin. p.* 149.

and the flat claws on the fore feet, are remarkable. This animal, whoſe ſkin is preſerved in the royal cabinet, was young when it was tranſmitted to us. It is a male; and the following is a deſcription of it.

The length of the whole body, from the noſe to the origin of the tail, is about ſeventeen inches. Before, it is ſix inches three lines high, and ſix inches and a half behind. The tail, which is grayiſh, ſcaly, and naked, is fifteen inches and a half long, ten lines in circumference at the origin, and gradually tapers to a point.

As the legs of this animal are very ſhort, he has, at a diſtance, ſome reſemblance to a terrier. The head is not very different from that of a dog, and exceeds not four inches one line in length, from the point of the noſe to the occiput. The eye is not large; the edges of the eye-brows are black; and, above the eye, there are hairs of an inch and a quarter in length. There are ſimilar hairs on the ſide of the cheek near the ear. The whiſkers are black, and about an inch and a half long. The opening of the mouth is near two inches. The upper jaw is armed, on each ſide, with a crooked canine tooth, which reaches beyond the under jaw. The ear is brown, naked, broad, and round at the extremity.

The hair on the body is woolly, and interſperſed with other long ſtiff black hairs. Theſe long

long hairs increaſe upon the thighs and the ſpine of the back, which is totally covered with them, and form a kind of mane from the middle of the back to the origin of the tail: They are three inches long, of a dirty white colour from the baſe to the middle, and afterwards of a dark brown as far as the point. The hair on the ſides, as well as on the belly, is yellowiſh white; but it approaches more to yellow toward the ſhoulders, and on the thighs, neck, breaſt, and head, where this yellow tincture is mixed in ſome places with brown. The ſides of the neck are yellow; and the legs and feet are of a blackiſh brown colour. There are five toes on each foot. The fore foot is an inch and three quarters long, the largeſt toe nine lines, and the furrowed claw two lines. The toes are a little bended, like thoſe of the rat, the thumb alone being ſtraight. The hind feet are an inch and eight lines long, the largeſt toe nine lines, and the thumb half an inch. The thumb is thick, broad, and at a diſtance from the toes, as in the apes. The nail of the thumb is flat; but thoſe of the other toes are crooked, and reach beyond their points. The thumb of the fore foot is ſtraight, and not removed from the other toe.

M. de la Borde informs me, that this animal is very common in Cayenne, and that it always frequents the ſavannahs, and other marſhy places.

'It

'It climbs trees,' he remarks, 'with great 'dexterity, and continues oftener upon them 'than on the ground, especially during the day. 'It has fine teeth, and defends itself against the 'dogs. Crabs are its principal nourishment, and 'it is always fat. When unable to draw the 'crabs from their holes with its foot, it intro-'duces the tail, which it uses as a hook. The 'crab sometimes lays hold of the tail, and makes 'the animal cry. This cry has some resem-'blance to that of a man, and is heard at a great 'distance. But its ordinary voice is a kind of 'grunting like a pig. The female produces 'four or five young at a litter, and deposits 'them in the hollows of old trees. The na-'tives of the country eat its flesh, which resem-'bles that of a hare. These animals are easily 'tamed, and they are fed in the houses, like dogs 'and cats, with all kinds of victuals. Hence 'their taste for crabs is by no means exclusive.'

It is alledged, that there are two species of crab-eaters in Cayenne. The first is the animal we have already described: The other is not only a different species, but belongs to a different genus. Its tail is totally covered with hair, and it seizes crabs with its paws only. These two animals resemble each other in the head alone; and they differ in the figure and proportions of the body, as well as in the structure of the feet and claws.

ANONYMOUS

Plate CCXCIX.

A Bell Sculp.

CRAB EATER.

ANONYMOUS ANIMAL.

WE here give the figure of an undeſcribed animal, the drawing of which was made by the Chevalier Bruce, who permitted me to copy it. The animal, which we ſhall call *anonymous*, till we learn its real name, has ſome ſimilarities to the hare, and others to the ſquirrel. Mr Bruce gave the following account of it in writing.

'In Lybia, on the ſouth ſide of the lake formerly 'called *Palus Tritonides*, there is a very ſingular 'animal, from nine to ten inches long, with ears 'nearly as long as the half of the body, and pro-'portionally broad, a circumſtance which takes 'place in no other quadruped, except the long-'eared bat. Its muzzle reſembles that of the 'fox; and yet it ſeems to approach nearer to 'that of the ſquirrel. It lives on the palm-'trees, of which it eats the fruit. It has ſhort 'retractile claws, and is a very beautiful crea-'ture. Its colour is white mixed with a little 'gray and a bright yellow. The inſide of the 'ears is naked in the middle only. They are 'covered with brown hair mingled with yellow, 'and garniſhed within with large white hairs. 'The end of the noſe is black, the tail yellow, 'and black at the point. The tail is pretty

'long,

'long, but of a different form from that of the 'ſquirrel; and all the hair, both on the body 'and tail, is very ſoft.'

MADAGASCAR RAT.

IN the figure is repreſented a ſmall animal from Madagaſcar, which was drawn alive, when in the poſſeſſion of the Counteſs of Marſan. It appeared to make a nearer approach to the ſpecies of the palm-ſquirrel than to that of the rat; for I was aſſured that it frequented the palm-trees. I have not been able to procure farther information concerning this animal. It may be remarked, however, that, as its claws did not project, it ſeemed to conſtitute a ſpecies very different from that of the rat, and to approach nearer to the palm-ſquirrel. To this animal may be referred the rat on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Madagaſcar, mentioned by the Dutch voyagers; for they tell us, that theſe rats live in the palm-trees, and eat the dates; that their body is long, their muzzle ſharp, their legs ſhort, and their tail long and ſpotted *. Theſe characters correſpond ſo well with thoſe repreſented in the figure of our Madagaſcar rat, as to induce us to

* Recueil des voyages qui ont ſervi à l'établiſſement de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, tom. 1. p. 413.

Plate CCCI.

A Bell Sculp.t

MADAGASCAR RAT.

to believe that the animal formerly mentioned belongs to this ſpecies.

It lived ſeveral years with the Counteſs of Marſan. Its movements were extremely briſk, and its cry was nearly ſimilar to that of the ſquirrel, though much weaker. Like the ſquirrels, it carried its food to its mouth with the fore paws, erected its tail, and leaped about. It bit deſperately, and could not be tamed. It was fed with almonds and fruits. It never came out of its cage, except in the night; and it endured the winters very well in an apartment where the cold was moderated by a ſmall fire.

THE END.

[*As the* COUNT DE BUFFON *has observed no systematic order in his History of Quadrupeds, the following Index, in which the animals are arranged according to the improved Edition of* MR PENNANT'S *Synopsis, will, in some measure, supply that seeming defect.*]

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